THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXX.
NUMBER 51.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1883.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

THERE WAS a grand meeting at Norwich on Lord Ripon's policy at which Mr. Colman M. P. presided and Mr. Lalmohun Ghose spoke. Mr. Colman said:

It might be quite true that they did gain India by the sword, but if he was not mistaken, it was by the sword that our forefathers in the last century attempted to hold America That policy did not succeed He thought it would be better very much that they should hold India—that great possession of England's—through affection, and at all events by a regard of the Indians for us, rather than through fear of the sword. (Cheers.) England's tenure in India would then be much more real and lasting and satisfactory than anything that might be expected to result from the fear of the sword. Some ten years ago, during the meetings of the Social Science Congress in Norwich, he became acquainted with two Natives of India, on the introduction of Miss Mary Carpenter, a lady well known for her benevolent efforts. He then happened to have the opportunity of a little conversation with those gentlemen, and at that time the thought was expressed that Natives who had qualified themselves for certain appointments were deserving of recognition of the Government. He imagined that it was out of the feeling of that kind—a feeling reciprocated by the Government—that they were there that night to support as far as they could the enlightened measure of reform which had been placed before the country. (Cheers.)

He added:

There was one fitting reason why the citizens of Norwich should do what they could to support the Government, and to support Lord Ripon as Governor-General of India—(cheers)—and that reason arose from the fact that the statesman who was now responsible for Indian affairs, was one of their near neighbours. Lord Kimberley was well known in Norfolk and was deservedly honored—(cheers)—and it was only fitting that Norwhich should do its best to support, by public opinion, the policy which Lord Kimberley and the Government recommended. (Cheers.)

MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE thus began:

He had spoken of consolation and hope, and he could assure them that both were urgently needed at the present moment in India, for within the last twelve months the resident English population in that country, led and instigated by a small selfish, and ambitious clique, had set on foot an agitation against the responsible Government of India and a crusade against the political rights of the Indian people, which for violence, for unreason, for folly, and scarcely a parallel in the history of British India. These men had roused feelings of hostility and had stirred up antipathies of race which a long succession of wise and far-sighted statesmen in India had laboured to allay and extinguish. They had re-opened many an old sore, and by their arrogant demeanour and insolent speech had inflicted many a new wound which but for the implicit confidence which the Indian people had reposed in the justice of the English nation and in the wisdom and firmness of their present Viceroy—(hear, hear)—might have led to dangerous and disastrous results. But he rejoiced to think that the ultimate decision of this controversy did not rest with the noisy Anglo-Indian opposition in Calcutta, nor yet with that latest apostle of despotism and brute force, Mr. Justice Stephen, who, not content with his achievements in India, had once more couched his lance in defence of the system of tyranny and oppression with which his name was indissolubly associated in India. He also rejoiced to think that they were not as yet within a measurable distance of the time when Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett would be Prime Minister of England. [Laughter.] They knew that the decision depended in the first place with the responsible Government of the country, and in the last resort with the English nation, and they felt persuaded that the case had only to be fairly and intelligibly stated, and with fairness and moderation, in order at once to evoke an overwhelming consensus of opinion in this country in favor of the policy pursued by Lord Ripon—[applause]—which is after all a continuation and the development of the principles laid down by Parliament itself half-a-century ago, and affirmed by the Queen in Her Gracious Proclamation of 1858. So long ago as the year 1833 the Imperial Legislature, after full debate, decided upon the policy which wisdom and justice alike rendered incumbent to pursue in India, and the principles then adopted were embodied in an Act of Parliament from which he would read an extract or two. Section 87 of this Act ran as follows:—"And be it enacted that no Native of the said territories—that is of India—nor any natural-born subject of Her Majesty resident therein, shall by reason only of his religion, race, birth, decent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from filling any place, office, or employment under the said company."

Bravo!

REFERRING to the withdrawal of the restriction on the domicilization of Europeans in India by the Charter Act of 1833 Mr. Lalmohun Ghose said:

During the debate which preceded that Act of 1833, a number of powerful speeches were delivered and one of the most memorable and eloquent was a speech of Lord Macaulay, who, foreseeing almost like a prophet what has happened, said—"The licence of the Government will now no longer be necessary to persons who desire to reside in the settled province of India. The power of arbitrary deportation is withdrawn. Unless therefore, we mean to leave the Natives exposed to the tyranny and insolence of every profligate adventurer who may visit the East, we must place the Europeans under the same power which legislates for the Hindu. (Hear, hear,) No man loves political freedom more than I; but a privilege enjoyed by a few individuals in the midst of a vast population who do not enjoy it ought not to be called freedom. (Hear, hear.) It is tyranny;" These views commended themselves to the approval of the Parliament of 1833, and they were embodied in Section 85 of the Act to which he had referred, which section ran as follows:—"Whereas the removal of restrictions and the increase of Europeans in the said territories will render it necessary to provide against any mischiefs or dangers that may arise therefrom: be it, therefore, enacted that the Governor-General in Council shall and he is hereby required by laws and regulations to provide with possible convenient despatch for the protection of the natives from insult or outrage." Now these words were clear and explicit enough; but in order to make assurance doubly sure, the Court of Directors explained and emphasised the intention of Parliament in a despatch which they wrote shortly afterwards. They said "We are decidedly of opinion that all British subjects throughout India should forthwith be subjected to the same tribunal with the Natives." It was, of course, implied in this proposition that in the interior they should be subjected to Mofussil Courts—that meant Courts in the interior of the country. "In our view," the Court added. "You cannot possibly fulfil the obligation of protecting the Natives of India from insult and outrage according to the directions in Clause 85 of the Act, unless you render both Natives and Europeans responsible to the same judicial control. There can be no equality and protection, where justice is not equal and on equal terms accessible to all."(Hear, hear.) Nor was that all; for a quarter-of-a-century later, when peace and order had been restored, after the dark days of the Mutiny, the same noble principles of justice and equality in the eye of the law were proclaimed by the Queen to her Indian subjects, and her Royal word was solemnly pledged to the faithful execution and fulfilment of those promises. In the Proclamation of 1858 Her Majesty said:—"It is our further will that so far as may be our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to all offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, integrity, and ability, duly to discharge." (Applause.) After some further clauses, Her Majesty's Proclamation concluded as follows:—"We hold ourselves bound to the Natives of our Indian territory by the same obligation of duties which bind us to our other subjects, and these obligations by the blessing of Almighty God we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil." [Applause.]

MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE thus dwelt on the sacred character of the Queen's Proclamation:

In proportion as the principles embodied in that Proclamation were confirmed, ratified, and carried out, England would augment the contentment and happiness of the Indian people, and increase their attachment to the English nation. [Hear, hear.] On the other hand, if there was a desire shown to retire from that Proclamation, or to quible away its purport—as Sir J. Stephens had attempted to do in the columns of the *Times*—if any disposition was shown to nullify that Gracious Proclamation of 1858, a blow would be struck at the root of loyalty and peace in India. These were the pledges upon which the people of India took their stand, and these were the promises which Lord Ripon was loyally endavouring to fulfil. (Cheers.)

Well said.

MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE thus explained the administrative inconvenience of the Exemption Law:

What would Englishmen think if they were told that in the case of an assault, or any other criminal offence committed in Norwhich, one could have no redress unless one went before a Magistrate sitting at such a distance as Vienna or Naples. ("Shame!") It was hardly possible for an Englishman to conceive of the existence of such an atrocious law. Yet if a poor Indian peasant in one of the distant tea plantations in the province of Assam were to be maltreated or half killed by an Englishman, that Native was told that he must go for justice, if he wanted it, to Calcutta, a distance of more than a thousand miles. (Cries of "Shame!") This city was to be reached by travelling through a part of the country where railways were unknown, and where the journey would occupy several weeks. Under such circumstances few Natives ever cared to try the experiment; but if any one was adventurous enough to go on such a fool's errand, what happened? A farce of a trial at Calcutta before an unsympathetic Jury, who would doubtless promptly return a verdict of not guilty, accompanied, perhaps, with a recommendation to the presiding Judge to commit the prosecutor for perjury. ("Shame.") That was a cruel and scandalous mockery of justice. [Loud cheers] Lest any one should think he was exaggerating or drawing a fanciful picture, he might say that even such a staunch advocate of race privilege as Sir James Stephen in his letters to the *Times*, said that the law in 1872, as it stood, amounted to a practical denial of justice. It was accordingly resolved in 1872 to alter the law to some slight and almost unappreciable extent; and it was resolved to confer upon some of the local Courts in the interior of the country a small and limited jurisdiction in the case of some very petty and minor offences committed by Englishmen. For instance, a District Judge, the highest judicial authority over many hundred squre miles—who had the power of life and death over Natives of India, and who could sentence a Native to transportation for life, or sentence him to death—was only empowered to sentence a European criminal to prison for twelve months. That there should be these distinctions seemed a shame in the eyes of the Indian people. (Cheers.) It was a shame that a Judge who should be deemed good enough to hang a Native of India should not be good enough to send a European thief or burglar to prison for more than twelve months. [Hear, hear.]

MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE thus referred to the invidious distinction drawn by the Act of 1872:

But there was a further distinction introduced in 1872. The operation of this limited jurisdiction was further limited by a new distinctions of race then introduced. It was then enacted that even these small powers were only to be exercised by those of the Judges who were themselves Englishmen.

In all the more important and desirable towns and districts of India, there was a more or less large European population, and one or two things must happen. Either there must be an absence of legal machinery for bringing English offenders to Justice, or those native officials must be for ever relegated to remote or out-of-the-way places, where Europeans did not often care to go, and where, therefore, the difficulty would not very likely arise. Now, a case of this kind happened only the other day. An Indian member of the Covenanted Service, Mr. Dutt, a gentleman of whom he might tell them that at a competitive examination, held in London in 1869, he beat almost all his English competitors, and came out second in order of merit—this gentleman after fourteen years of honorable and distinguished service, was appointed to magisterial office in the city of Dacca, the captal of Eastern Bengal. Soon after the appointment it was represented to the Government that there was a large number of Europeans in that city that many cases, in which Englishmen were involved, often arose, and that, if Mr. Dutt were sent to Dacca, difficulties and inconveniences would arise. The result of those representations was that Mr. Dutt's appointment was forthwith cancelled, and he was eventually sent to one of the most inaccessible and marsby, and unhealthy districts in Bengal. ["Shame!") This was done by Mr. Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who was one of the chief leaders of the opposition to the Ilbert Bill, and yet that gentleman was not ashamed to assert that the present state of the law leads to no administrative inconveniences, because, forsooth, the number of Native Magistrates was at the present time limited, and that the Government could find employment for them in out-of-the-way and undesirable places. He put it to the meeting whether the present system had not involved practical hardship, and that there was a substantial grievance of which India had a right to complain. (Cheers.]

WE GIVE below the peroration:

Men like Sir J. Stephen have insisted upon the ethnological differences between ourselves and Englishmen as a conclusive argument for the perpetuation of these offensive distinctions of which we complain; but they forget what your own scholars and philologists would tell them, that after all the people of India and English men are descended from the same great Indo-European branch of the human family. [Cheers.] Our ancestors, when, thousands of years ago, they spread over the land of Hindustan driving before them the aboriginal tribes over the hills and fastnesses where some are still to be found. At that time our ancestors were a fair-skinned race like yourselves. They looked down with contempt upon the darker races whom they subjugated and upon the difference of complexion which then prevailed. They founded the distinction of caste. You will most of you be surprised to hear that the most ancient word in the Sanscrit language for the caste is *varna*, or color; but by a strange retribution of Providence the difference upon which our ancestors prided themselves has now ceased to distinguish their descendants, for the tropical sun which has shone over us for generations and centuries has darkened the hue of our skin and clothed us, as it were, in a sable livery. [Cheers.] But fallen and degenerate as we know we are in many respects—["No, no"]—we still retain some of the moral and intellectual characteristics of the great Aryan race, the race from which we, no less than yourselves, have sprung. [Cheers.] If you have studied to any purpose the history of that ancient land whose destinies Providence has entrusted into your hands you will avoid the blunders and the crimes which were committed by the ancient conquerors of India. Hindustan has already suffered too much from distinction of caste; for heaven's sake do not inflict upon her the unmitigated curse of a new race of Bramins, who are to enjoy immunity for their crimes and to give a loose to their worst passions without let or hindrance. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Amen!

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

MR. HASTIE has been recalled from the scene of his labours. The following Resolution has been passed by the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland:

Inter alia—The Committee having carefully considered the letters addressed by Mr. Hastie to the Convener in reference to the trial, Pigot *vs.* Hastie, and to the Convener and Secretary in reference to other matters connected with the administration of the mission, regret to find unmistakable proofs of a temper and disposition in Mr. Hastie not only unsuited to the high position he occupies, but also incompatible with the successful management of the institution, and courteous and harmonious co-operation with the Committee.

The Committee express no opinion upon the conduct of Mr. Hastie, in regard to the matters complained of by the plaintiff in the recent trial, as they understand that the whole question is pending judicial review in the law courts of Calcutta. But independently of this, a calm survey of the whole actings of Mr. Hastie towards this Committee, forces them to the conclusion that his connection with the Mission must immediately cease. They resolve therefore that Mr. Hastie be instructed, upon receipt of this decision, to transfer the management of the Institution to Mr. Macfarlane, and that the Secretary be instructed to arrange for the payment of Mr. Hastie's salary for six months, from date on which he will receive intimation of this decision.

MR. Hastie's withdrawal is a loss to the cause of Indian education. The General Assembly's Institution has prospered beyond compare under his mamangeament. The students presented him an address of thanks.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Mr. James Coleman for some years a member of the Legislative Council, and a prominent citizen of Madras.

THE FOLLOWING telegram appears in the morning papers:

Madras December 15.—A monster public meeting has been held to elicit public opinion regarding the Hon. Mr. Carmichael's services to the native community, M. Rangiahnaidu, Municipal Commissioner, presided, and over a thousand were present. Numerous long and vigorous speeches were made, and the following Resolutions passed unanimously.—First, that this meeting regrets that it is forced to express its opinion that the services rendered by the Hon. D. F. Carmichael to the native community have not been such as to entitle him to any special recognition; and secondly, that this meeting regrets that the speakers at the meeting held at the residence of the Hon. Raja G. N. Gajapathi Rao expressed opinions not shared in by the native community as to the services of the Hon. D

F. Carmichael, in spite of protests sufficiently strong and numerous to indicate the sense of the public.

Did not Mr. Carmichael talk of the roaring of the British Lion in the Madras Council when the Ilbert Bill was first proposed?

THE DIRECTORS of the Crystal Palace Company propose to hold an International Exhibition of art manufactures and scientific, agricultural, and industrial products at the Palace, from April to October next year.

INFORMATION has reached the Lahore paper of the defeat of the Amir of Kabul's force by the Mangals, a tribe in Kurrum who have, probably, been settled in those parts since the days of Jhengis Khan.

THE LATE Lord Overstone is said by the English papers to have left a fortune of twelve millions sterling, half of which will go to his daughter, the wife of Colonel Loyd Lindsay. This dwarfs the large sums left by the Rothschild's.

IT IS STATED that the quarrel between Nipal and Thibet seems likely to become serious, for the Nipalese Government are making warlike preparations, such as buying mules, laying in supplies, and forbidding the export of grain. It is said that the Thibetans have offered to pay three lakhs as compensation for the plunder of the Nipal traders by the militant monks of Lhassa, but the Nipalese put their losses at seventeen and refuse to take less.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

THE NATIVE COMMUNITY of Madras propose to convene a public meeting to petition the Viceroy to vetoe the Madras Municipal Act.

AT A MEETING held at the Chintadrepettah Literary Association, Madras, on the 7th instant, it was resolved to send the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy—"This Association records its emphatic and indignant disapproval of the disloyal outrage that our beloved and respected Lord Ripon has received at Calcutta at the hands of some of the misguided Europeans."

HORMUSJEE BYRAMJEE RANA, the late head shroff of the Bank of Bombay, who was recently committed for trial on a charge of misappropriating Rs. 65,000, is dead. The deceased was an old man of 69 years of age, and the disgrace of having such a charge brought against him appears to have been too much for him, for, soon after his incarceration he fell ill and ultimately died. The death of the prisoner will, it is stated, put a stop to all further legal proceedings in the matter of the bank frauds.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY, who is eighty-seven, has been on a shooting expedition, his hand being steady and his eye as quick as ever. No fewer than 21 wild boars and five deer fell to his gun. Grand old man!

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the construction of two new lines of railway in the Madras Presidency, namely, one from Goondacal to Bezwarra, 253 miles, and the second from Vellore to Trupatti, 66 miles.

THE HINDUS of Cawnpore and the neighbourhood have presented a petition to the Government of India protesting against "the needless slaughtering of kine, to the distress of the people."

THURSDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

THE PLEADERS' Association of Western India made an application to the Bombay High Court to the effect that a circular might be issued to all courts subordinate to the High Court, intimating that High Court pleaders are entitled to practise in such courts without special *sanad* or permission. The application was opposed by the Advocate-General on the part of the Bar, and by Mr. Jardine on behalf of the attorneys of the High Court constituting the Law Society. One of Mr. Jardine's arguments was, that as a great many cases which formerly were heard on the Original Side of the High Court (before which pleaders cannot appear) are now tried by the Small Cause Court, it would not be right to allow pleaders to enter into competition with attorneys for a class of business which was not suited to the training and qualifications of vakeels. The Judges unanimously rejected the application. It is stated that one of the judges is of opinion that the permission could not be granted without a change in the law, another expresses no decided opinion upon the point, while the remainder hold that the High Court has power to sanction rules made by the Small Cause Courts permitting pleaders to practise before the latter tribunals. In Calcutta the High Court pleaders are allowed to appear and plead in the Small Cause Court without special permission.

MR. WHITLEY STOKES it is stated now repudiates the Ilbert Bill if it be extended to Statutory Civilians. So anti-Ilbertism has become contagious.

WE HEAR that Mr. Justice Norris, who has just returned from England, has been relegated to the Appellate Bench. There he will not be the lord of all he will survey.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* states that Lord Northbrook was the guest of Mr. Justice Norris during his visit to Bristol. On the same authority we learn that there was at one time a probability of Mr. Norris presiding at a mass meeting at Bristol against the Ilbert Bill.

MR. GRANT DUFF presided at the annual meeting of the Sydapett Agricultural College. In the course of a speech His Excellency observed that it was gratifying to learn that there was not a single district now that had not sent one or two persons to the College. We should like to see a detailed report on the practical results of this College.

FAKIR MAHOMED PATILL of Bidri near Ferdall has sent us a description of an image of the God Gunnuputty which he has in his possession and which he intended to produce at the Calcutta Exhibition, but which he probably could not do on account of the indifference of some Rajas and Chiefs whom he requested to take up the agency for forwarding and exhibiting it. The head of the Thakoor is made of a curious pearl of the size of a big almond with cat's eyes of topaz, the trunk is set with one diamond, twelve rubies with a green enamel coating on the body and the Pitamber or clothing of blue enamel, the *katisootra* and *paita* are in silver streaks. Its seat, which is a silver throne, has the head of a lion at the top of its back, underneath the lion's head there is the head of a cobra-de-capello, protruding its hood like an umbrella over the image. In the crown of the image there are four rubies, nine emeralds, four diamonds and seven pearls.

THE BENGAL PUBLIC OPINION has the following:

Our esteemed contemporary of the *Hindoo Patriot* states that "the Viceroy will unveil the statue of the late Hon'ble Prosanna Coomar Tagore presented to the Calcutta University." This act of the Viceroy will draw him more closely to the hearts of the people of the country. This will be the first statue of a native gentleman which will honor the City of Palaces, whereas in Bombay the public streets abound in such memorials. Of course we except the busts.

IT IS STATED that the number of Christian Ministers in India is 3500. But how conclusively is their influence tested by the spirit of the controversy raging against the Ilbert Bill.

FRIDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

APROPOS of the arrival of Mr. Gorst M.P. in this country the *Statesman* has the following:

Although he was the leading counsel on the side of our adversary, in the case of the Amir-i-Kabir vs. ourselves, we were on friendly terms with him in the House, and he there told us some curious stories about the visit of the great native Minister to England. He was absolutely surrounded by "spies" from the India Office, the worthy assistants of that respectable Foreign Office, which is now once more amongst us. Mr. Gorst himself, to get an interview with Sir Salar Jung, had to smuggle himself, into the House at 6 o'clock in the morning. . . . Mr. Gorst told us, as an absolute fact, that it lay within Sir Salar Jung's own power, to secure the restoration of the provinces when he was in London. It had been arranged that at his interview with the Queen, he was to ask her Majesty pointedly, to do justice to the young Nizam and restore the province, and that the Queen was prepared to make a reply that would have necessitated its rendition, whether the Ministry liked it or not. The interview took place, but Sir Salar Jung, who was received in her Majesty's usual gracious and graceful way, never referred to the subject at all! It could only be conjectured that the India Office had got at him, and pursuaded or terrified him into silence upon the subject. Mr. Gorst told us that the matter had been so completely arranged—the Prince of Wales probably lending a helping hand and the Duke of Edinburgh also through the influence of the Clerks—that had Sir Salar but defied the India Office, and boldly asked for the restoration of the province, the Queen's answer would have been such as to make the rendition a necessity.

Mysterious are the ways of politics!

WE TAKE the following from the London letter of the *Times of India*:

Mr. Edward Stanhope, M. P., has withdrawn his charge against the Indian Government of sending a false telegram to England in reference to the Ilbert Bill. It now appears, he says, that Lord Ripon sent home no telegram on the subject—of the official replies from the various local Governments. In attributing any telegram to Lord Ripon on this point I was clearly in error, and I at once withdraw a statement which was made only under misapprehension, but which I none the less regret. But as regards the telegram of the 7th September Mr. Stanhope maintains that Lord Northbrook's explanation amounts to this,—that the Government of India supplied a copy of the official papers in advance to a selected representative of the Press and then allowed him to send home a wholly inaccurate summary in order to influence public opinion in England. As to Lord Northbrook's suggestion that Mr. Stanhope would not have ventured to make such charges in the House of Commons, the ex-Under Secretary for India hastens to protest against the notion that any member of Parliament is less responsible for the accuracy of his extra Parliamentary utterances than for his statement in the House of Commons. For my part, says Mr. Stanhope, I have never made any statement outside the House which I should not be prepared to repeat within it. But in all probability the next opportunity which the Government will give us of discussing any questions connected with India will be at the end of August 1884.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the London *Spectator* pronounces the recent rabid article of the *Times* on Lord Ripon as "monstrous" and declares that in its long acquaintance with English journalism it cannot remember an article "at once so irreligious and so cynically unfair." The truth is, the *Spectator* says, that "Lord Ripon is a sound, honest Radical, a little too much indeed, as Radical nobles usually are, to apply his principles with too little reference for opposing circumstances." But that is fearless honesty.

THE LAST REPORT of the directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway shows an increase of £58,734, or 30 per cent. in the gross earnings; the working expenses have increased by £28,661, or 28 per cent; and the net earnings have increased by £30,073, or 32 per cent. This increase is mainly attributed to the large jute crop, and to the satisfactory development of traffic with other railways. The profits will yield, including the proportion against guaranteed interest, a dividend of £3-8 per cent. for the half year.

WE ARE GLAD to see it stated that the quarrel between the Maharaja of Tipperah and his nephew has been amicably settled by the offer of a monthly stipend of Rs. 500 to the latter and a certain capital sum for the defrayal of his expenses.

ABDUL RAHMAN, formerly a native doctor in the Peshawar Charitable Dispensary, who recently went to Kabul with three or four chests of medicine, has been told by his namesake the Amir to open a dispensary in Kabul, and has been promised a salary of Rs. 4,000 a year. So Europe medicine may achieve for the English in Kabul what diplomacy and war have failed to do.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegram from Ganjam:

Ganjam 19th *December* 1883.—Great indignation is felt here at the rude and ruffianly conduct of the Calcutta European and Eurasian mob in hooting and hissing Lord Ripon the noble representative of our gracious Soveriegn.

SATURDAY 22ND, DECEMBER.

IT APPEARS that a new survey of the districts in Malabar is in contemplation and the landholders of Malabar have submitted a temperate representation to the Madras Government, a copy of which has been sent to us, protesting against the measure as it involves an increase of assessment, which they have conclusively shewn the Government has no right to demand. They adduce records and other evidence to show that the property in land in Malabar belongs to the holders and occupiers thereof and the Government has no right to the same, the land being their private property.

WE HAVE received from Mr. H. Bull of Serampore his letter on the manipulation of numbers. As it has appeared in the morning papers we do not see the necessity of republishing it in our columns. But the question he raises whether 10 or 12 should be the primary base of notation is one well deserving of consideration.

WE HAVE had lying before us for some time past Munshi Ram Ratan Lal's hand-book on mensuration. From a hasty glance we have been able to take of the book we are of opinion that it is one of the best school-books on the subject, well-adapted to students preparing for the Entrance Examination in the Calcutta University. It contains some good geometrical proofs of the rules given and copious examples for practice, of which 100 examples have been worked out.

A CORRESPONDENT who is a small landed proprietor in the district of Furreedpore puts the following practical questions to the supporters of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. He writes:

In the District of Furreedpore there are extensive tracts of marshy land, and there is not much competition among the cultivators for land, so that a new comer finds little or no difficulty in securing a holding for himself. On the principle what is easily got is not much valued, there occupiers leave their holdings at their own sweet. In this District it not unfrequently happens that after two or three years of scarcity or bad out-turn of crops in any locality whole villages are found almost desolate. Under these circumstances a custom has grown up to lease out an abandoned holding on very favorable terms, to some willing ryot of the same village on the condition expressed or implied that on the return of the former occupant or a permanent occupier supplying his place, the temporary holder will surrender the holding. It may be here noted that these temporary holders generally cultivate the lands indifferently, in many cases the best parts of them are utterly neglected and they pay a nominal rent. Now the question is—in the event of the present Bill being passed will these temporary occupants be entitled to occupancy right? If so, the effect will be that either the Zemindar must keep the lands idle or make up their minds to submit to an expensive and harrassing litigation.

A CORRESPONDENT in Southern India sends us a somewhat long letter proposing the establishment of a Native Indian Defence Association in opposition to the Anglo-Indian Defence Association. We are

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of opinion that there are already quite enough Associations to represent Native interests, and that if they do their duty, we will have nothing to complain of.

THE FOLLOWING public holidays for the year 1884 are notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*:

The 1st and 2nd February	... Sri Panchami.
,, 11th March	... Dole Jatra.
,, 12th April	... Easter Saturday.
,, 24th May	.. The Empress Birthday.
,, 3rd June	.. Dushahara.
,, 13th August	... Janmostomi.
,, 19th September	... Mahalaya.
,, 24 to 27th September and 29 h September to 4th October	... Durga and Lukhi. Pujahs.
,, 18th October	... Kali Pujah.
,, 28th and 29th October	.. Juggodhatri Pujah.
,, 24th, 26th, and 27th December	... The day preceding and the two days following Christmas Day.

Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and Christmas Day are public holidays under the Act.

Some holidays having fallen on Sundays are omitted in the above list.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Travancore has been elected a Fellow of the Statistical Society of London.

WE HAVE before us the last number of the *Bunga Durshun* It has changed hands. But from the style of writing and manner of treatment of subjects the reader will scarcely perceive the change. There is the same variety in the selection of subjects, the same poignancy and quaintness in their treatment. We observe a little improvement in the shape of occasional notices of physical phenomena.

THERE WERE 270 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 15th December, of which 24 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 100 from fevers, 28 from bowel complaints, 2 from accidents, 19 from pthisis and asthma, 9 from spleen diseases, 18 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 52. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 20. The average of daily mortality was 38·5.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab. (No. II of the selections from the Records of the Government of the Punjab and its dependencies.) 2. Report on the Administration of the Salt Department in Bengal for 1882-83. 3. Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1882-83. 4. Indian Meteorological Memoirs, vol. II. Part II. 5. The Indian Railway Policy—A paper read before the East Indian Association. By Edward Kimber Esq. 6 Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce on the best means of obtaining early information regarding the monthly receipts and disbursements at the Civil Treasuries in India. 7. The Mirror, a discourse in Verse. By Diogenes, Madras. 8. Indian Telegraph Guide No. 31 for January 1884. 9. Is there a God, By Charles Bradlaugh. 10. Speech of the Earl of Northbrook on the Indian Criminal Procedure Bill. 11. The Principles of the Indian Penal Code. Edited by P. C. Sen, editor "Legal Companion." 12. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 156 December, 1883. 13. Opinions of Mofussil Landholders on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, compiled from communications received by the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar. 14. Note on the Tenancy Bill. By the Raja Bahadur of Sonborsa, Bhangulpore. 15. Messrs. Dickenson's monthly Price List of printing paper, cards &c. for December 1883. 16. Helps to Bengali composition. 17. Bhramadhurma Ka Bakhyan in Hindi, Vol. I, No. 1. By Suthyanund Ugni Hotra, Lahore. 18. Popular Edition of the Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan. Vol. II. Nos. 7 and 8. 19. Bunga Durshun, a Bengali monthly for *Agrahyan* 1290 B. E. No. 104. 20. Kulpana, Ditto Vol. III, No 8. 21. Nihar, Ditto Vol. I, No. 1. 22. Zemindari Procedure in Bengali. By Koilashnath Roy. 23. Gobind Samunt or Agricultural Life in Bengal, translated into Bengali. By Suttyabadi Ghosal. Part I. 24. Amrita-Garol or poison in nectar—a drama in Bengali—also Gayar Jalla or heart burning—a farce in Bengali By Dibakant Roy.

THE LIBERAL says that Mr. Joubert has obtained the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor to keep the Exhibition open every morning from 7 to 10 A. M., for the admission of Native ladies exclusively.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, December 17.—News has been received that six thousand French troops have landed near Sontay unopposed and that an attack on the place was expected to be made on the 12th of this month. The strength of the enemy's force was estimated at twenty thousand men. O Donell, the murderer of Carey, was hanged this morning.

18.—It is stated that the British Government have informed the Egyptian Government that they will not intervene in the Soudan, but have promised their endeavours to induce the Porte to send an expedition there. The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph stating that the 103rd Regiment has been ordered to Egypt to reinforce the army of occupation. It is officially announced that imperial administration has been established in Basuto-land. A British Resident will be appointed and a body of native mounted police organized.

19.—The British Government has advised the Egyptian Government not to try to reconquer the Soudan. No British or Indian troops will, in any case, be sent thither, but if necessary the Mediterranean squadron will go to Alexandria to guarantee the maintenance of order. Owing to Fenian threats, precautionary measures have been taken to guard London Bridge, Newgate, and Hawarden Castle. The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, announces that Earl Granville is ready, if asked, to mediate between France and China.

20.—The *Hankow* sailed yesterday for Hongkong with the British reinforcement of nine hundred men. The police deny that any precautionary measures have been taken to guard London Bridge and Newgate, but admit that it has been considered necessary to adopt such measures at Hawarden Castle. Mr. Belt, the sculptor, has agreed to compromise the recent libel case by accepting five hundred, instead of five thousand pounds, damages. There will, consequently, be no new trial. The troopship *Malabar* left for Bombay yesterday.

21.—It is officially denied that any reinforcements have been ordered for the army of occupation in Egypt, and that none but reliefs have been sent.

Cairo, December 16.—An eye witness of the recent battle between General Hicks's army and the followers of the Mahdi, who succeeded in afterwards escaping from El Obeid, fully confirms the news of the annihilation of the former.

18.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved the credit of twenty million francs on account of the Tonquin expedition.

Madras, December 17.—The foundation stone of the New Madras Town Hall was laid to-day by the Maharaja of Vizianagram. The Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael, Sir Frederick Roberts and the Chief Justice assisted in the ceremony. The building is estimated to cost one hundred and fifty thousand rupees, of which the Maharajah gave ten thousand.

Paris, December 16.—A reinforcement of three thousand men start for Tonquin next week, another three thousand in the middle of January, and more will be sent if necessary. No attack is expected to be made on Bacninh until the reinforcements arrive. The French Government have arranged that in case of necessity the Consular officials in China will embark in French war vessels.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER, 24, 1883.

PEACE WITH DISHONOR!

WHEN Lord Beaconsfield returned to England from the Berlin Congress in 1878, His Lordship declared that he had brought "peace with honor." Our Government, it breaks our heart to say, particularly when the good name of our dear Viceroy is concerned in the transaction, has purchased peace with the agitators against the Ilbert Bill with dishonor! It is now all over with the Ilbert Bill! The morning papers of Saturday last announced that a *concordat* has been arranged between the Government and the Council of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association upon the following terms:

1. No native other than a Native District Judge and a Native District Magistrate is to exercise criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects.

2. The European British subject in every such case (inclusive of offences triable by a District Magistrate) is to be entitled, as of right, to be tried by a Jury, the majority of whom shall consist of European British subjects.

3. The right, moreover, is to be conferred even in non-jury districts.

4. This right is to apply in every case triable by a District Magistrate, even when such Magistrate is himself a European British subject.

5. The result of this agreement will be to establish upon a permanent basis, and, as a measure of *final* legislation, this principle, the rights and liberties of European British subjects in criminal matters will in every case be safeguarded by a decision or verdict of men of their own race.

We have been furnished by the Council of the Defence Association with the following textual version of the substance of the Concordat, the terms and scope of which we have given above. The Council of the Association, we are informed, were on Friday precluded from publishing the text:

On the basis of the modifications approved in the Secretary of State's despatch, the right to be given to European British subjects when brought for trial before a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge to claim trial by Jury, such as is provided for in Section 451 of the Criminal Procedure Code, subject to the following conditions:—

1.—No distinction to be made between European and Native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges.

2.—The powers of District Magistrates under Section 446 of the Code to be extended to imprisonment for six months, or a fine of two thousand rupees.

The Executive Committee of the Defence Association will accept this understanding as a settlement.

What a triumph for the Anglo-Indian Defence Association! What a humiliation for the Government! We could hardly believe our eyes when we first read the announcement. If the Government could stoop to such a surrender, why did they not withdraw the Bill altogether? Mr. Gladstone had said in Parliament that the Ilbert Bill had been introduced to check the "spirit of ascendancy" among the British residents in India. But who are now really in the ascendant—the Anglo-Indians or the Government? The Anglo-Indians have not only got what they wanted—but much more. They had in one voice declared that they wont submit to be tried by Native Magistrates and Judges; they insisted upon a Jury of their countrymen; and they have got it. But they did not ask for exemption from trial without jury by their own countrymen—the Government has now offered them the right of jury trial in summary cases even before Magistrates of their own colour and creed. This is a privilege, which Englishmen do not enjoy in their own country. According to the terms of the compromise even in a petty case of assault the accused British subject, if he should so demand, shall be tried by a Jury, the majority of whom must be British-born subjects. We are not told that whether where there may not be a British Jury available, the accused shall go without a trial altogether. It is observable that there is nothing in the "concordat" to shew whether the new rule of jury trial will apply to Joint-Magistrates. One of the objects of the Ilbert Bill was the furtherance of administrative convenience. How splendidly will administrative convenience be now promoted! Every petty case must go before a jury, and thus a case that may be disposed of in five minutes may occupy five hours or even five days. But this is not all. It will be a new form of local self-government, which will transfer the administration of criminal justice from the responsible Magistracy to the irresponsible kith and kin of the accused. Of course the Government will now have peace—will the country have peace?—will the race strife cease?—but this is peace at any price—this is peace with dishonour! The Government will have peace at the sacrifice of the essential principle of its measure and of the political prospects of the people. For at least half a century to come no Government will dare touch this subject again. It practically seals the book of reform for years to come. And what a lesson for the children of the soil! Here was a body of Anglo-Indians, who denounced the Government in no measured terms, who heaped insults upon the Viceroy, the Queen's Representative, who threatened the country with rebellion, for the sake of a measure, which promised only a small instalment of justice to the people, and they are rewarded with a capitulation than which there could not be a greater humiliation to a Government. We do not blame the Anglo-Indians, they were quite right in fighting for their own cause, and may well rejoice at the triumph they have achieved. But if there was an occasion when all classes of the native community should combine and protest against the policy of Government, sinking all differences of opinion and feeling, it is this.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

VIII.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S MINUTE.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is opposed to freedom of contract between zemindars and ryots. His Honor says: "Finally, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt whatever as to the necessity of that provision which disables the ryot from contracting himself out of the law. On this point there is a general agreement of opinion that, in view of the power of the zemindar and the ignorance and weakness of the ryot, such contract should be disallowed. It must not be forgotten that the provisions on this subject contained in the Bill are in harmony with the principles of the Permanent Settlement Regulation (VIII, 1793), which, in sections 57 and 58, subjected to the Collector's supervision and approval not only the *forms* of leases, but also the *rates* of rent recoverable under them." The Lieutenant-Governor it would seem would bar this freedom of contract because the zemindar is powerful, and the ryot is ignorant and weak. Would His Honor restrict freedom of contract in all cases in which one of the contracting parties is power-

ful, and the other ignorant and weak? Would he stop all contracts between indigo planters and ryots, tea-planters and labourers, emigration agents and coolies, a rich man and a poor man, and so on? We fear not; and if not, why should the zemindar and ryot be deprived of the freedom, which is enjoyed by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in the exercise of their legitimate rights and callings. Then the Lieutenant-Governor assumes that all zemindars are powerful; His Honor forgets that there are zemindars and zemindars—there are many petty talookdars and rent-receivers, who are worse off than many a substantial ryot. It is observable that in the discussions on the subject many critics seem to think that the Bill will affect only big zemindars, who deserve no sympathy because they are wealthy and powerful, but they forget that the majority as we have shewn in previous issues are poor, aye poorer than many ryots, and that to them the restrictive provisions of the Bill will prove a death-blow. Then there is a host of poor rent-receivers known by the name of lakhirajdars or rent-free tenure-holders, and they will be the greatest sufferers under the new Bill. Why should contract between them and the ryots be barred? Contract is the basis of civilized intercourse; if the ryot is intelligent enough to enter into a contract when he sells his goods, his land, his chattels, or his labour, why should he be treated as a child when he enters into an agreement about his holding or rent? The system of outlawry herein contemplated is repugnant to reason, propriety, and precedent. But any thing seems to be just in the eye of our Government when it affects the interests of the Zemindars. We are next told that under the Permanent Settlement Regulations not only the *forms* of leases but also the *rates* of rent were fixed by officers of Government. The inference is that there was no freedom of contract between the zemindar and the ryot. We admit that the forms of leases were prescribed by the Collector, but they were regarded as models and had no binding effect upon the zemindar and ryot, who of course adapted the forms to the exigencies of their respective cases. Now, Sir Richard Temple had published some specimen forms of leases for the guidance of zemindars. Are we to infer from this that the zemindars were precluded from adopting any other form of lease? As for Government fixing the rates of rent let us examine the subject. Mr. Shore says: "The regulation of the rents of the ryots is properly a transaction *between the zemindar and his tenant and not of the Government.*" Again: "The Government sometime interfered in regulating the rents paid by the ryots, and in some cases employed its own officers to collect them. Jaffir Khan's conduct offers a precedent of an interference to the exclusion of the zemindars, and the institutes of Akbar show that the relative proportions of the produce were settled between the cultivator and the Government, yet *in Bengal I can find no instance of Government regulating these proportions.*" Mr. Shore, after stating that he could find no instance in Bengal of Government fixing the rent of the ryots, observes in a subsequent part of the same Minute that "the regulation of the rents of the ryots is properly a transaction between the zemindar or landlord and his tenants, and not of the Government; and the detail attending it is so minute as to baffle the skill of any man not well versed in it."

On this point we will make the following extract from the petition of the zemindars to the Secretary of State regarding the Tenancy Bill:

> Your petitioners unhesitatingly assert that there never was a time when the zemindar could not make what terms he pleased with his ryots, and that the pergunnah rates, or the established rates, were the rates which the zemindar himself established. How could it be otherwise? If he did not establish them, who did? The Government did not, for Mr. Shore writes that there is no instance of Government interfering to regulate these rates in Bengal. What were the cesses which the zemindars before the Permanent Settlement were accustomed to levy, but an increase of the rates? "The cesses," says Mr. Shore, "imposed by the zemindar were an enhancement of these rates and arbitrary at first without being oppressive. For what object were the lands of the ryots periodically measured for what object were enquiries made as to the quality of the land and the crops it produced, except to obtain an increase of rent? "The rates," said Mr. Shore, "varied with each succeeding measurement; and when they become too heavy the ryots *abscond*, or the zemindar allowes them a compensation by giving them other lands at a favourable rate." In the face of those facts how can it be contended that the zemindar did not fix the rates? The lands were not measured by a Government officer, but by the zemindar's own servants. There was no one but the zemindar who could have fixed the rates. A special officer like the "halshanah," whose special duty it was to measure, was attached to every zemindar's establishment. General measurements were made every ten or fifteen years, and the general rates as determined by the measurement would remain in force till the next measurement. These rates would then be the established rates of the village, pergunnah, or other division until revised by a subsequent settlement. But as the rent was fixed, with reference to the quality of the land and the nature of the crops grown upon it, there was a great diversity of rates even in a single village. This, again, shows that the rates could not have been fixed by the ruling power, but must have been a matter of adjustment between the zemindars and ryots. Your petitioners do not know how it is possible more conclusively to show that the ruling power neither fixed nor attempted to fix in Bengal the rates of rent which the ryots were to pay; and any attempt on the part of Government to establish by their own authority pergunnah rates and to prevent the zemindar from obtaining an increase of rent will be a great and novel departure from both the ancient and the existing law of the country.

Need we say that the Lieutenant-Governor has evidently misapprehended sections 57 and 58 of Regulation VIII. of 1793. There is not a word in the sections quoted which gives any power whatever to the Collector to interfere with the terms of the leases or the rates of rent. On the contrary all that the zemindar was required to do was to submit for approval the *form* of the lease usually granted to the tenants on his estate; he was not required to submit for approval the lease of each individual ryot. For authoritative interpretation of these sections we invite His Honor's attention to section 5, Regulation IV. of 1794, which says: "The approbation of the Collector required to be obtained to pottahs by section 58 of Regulation VIII. 1793 is to be considered to extend to the *form only.*" So much for the argument of the Lieutenant-Governor that freedom of contract between the zemindar and ryot was barred by the Permanent Settlement Regulations.

NATIVE OPINION ON THE ILBERT BILL.

WE THANK Raja Rajendra Narain Deb Bahadur, the gentlemanly, amiable, and worthy representative of the late patriarch of Hindu Society of Calcutta, Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur, for giving a manful and truthful expression of Native opinion on the Ilbert Bill. The occasion arose in this way. That good friend of the people of this country the Very Rev. Father Lafont was induced by some occult influence to believe that the present strife of races in India, due to the Ilbert Bill, could be allayed only by its withdrawal, and led by Mr. Macfarlane M. P., that messenger of peace wrote to the Raja saying that "your personal influence may help greatly in effecting a reconciliation between the races which would bring the blessings of God and men upon you and your family." The Raja has returned a dignified, patriotic, and spirited reply. The Raja says, "I deeply and from the bottom of my heart deplore the bitter and causeless race-antagonism which some of our Anglo-Indian brethren are exhibiting towards the children of the soil, but he plainly says that he cannot advice the course suggested." He admits that "the Bill, with present scope and application is an insignificant measure," but, he adds, "it is the legitimate and inevitable outcome of a great and vital principle which freedom-loving England in the acme of glory sublimely recognised, which its wise statesmen boldly enunciated, and are gradually carrying out in practice and its noble Queen, our beloved Empress, emphasised with all the strength of her earnestness and affection in the world-famed Proclamation of 1858." And what is this principle? The Raja thus eloquently answers the question: "This fundamental principle of governing the dependencies of a mother-country is that of equality in the eye of the law of all classes of subjects, of distributing equal patronage among each of them as they deserve alike, of entrusting and graduating administrative and judicial functions according to practical proofs of competency and trustworthiness, and making no distinctfon on account of race and creed, or on considerations of the individual members thereof, belonging to the ruling or ruled nationalities, and keeping constantly in view the greatest good of the greatest number, and as far as human selfishness under chastening influences allow, deciding questions of a debatable character in the interests of the people of the country." The Raja justly says that it would be "wrong and unwise" for his countrymen to say any thing which would imply an abrogation of this vital principle. He condemns the spirit in which the agitation against the Bill has been carried on. He reminds Father Lafont that "from the platform and the Press vials of wrath and torrents of vituperation, insulting and threatening language culminating in seditious utterances, have since been continuously poured on the head of our truly noble Viceroy, and bitter animosity has been evinced towards the Native races from the Punjab to the Cape, but mostly against the people of Bengal." He continues: "The young blood of the Native races resented through their organs, and speakers, but generally in tones and spirit which compared with those of their fellow-Christian races, was modesty itself, and our exalted Queen's great representative amidst this furore of fury and fanfaronade, amidst this hurricane of wordy violence, moves on calmly in his righteous course as the moon in the most terrific tempests moves undisturbed in its appointed orbit." Well said. He adds:

> To ask Lord Ripon to withdraw the Bill would be to act against our conscience, and our firm conviction of its beneficial tendency, and of the absolute necessity of the fructification of a righteous principle. You, Revd. Sir, accustomed to move in the calm and serene atmosphere of science, to see distant as well as minute things through media absolutely uncolored, you, of all others, are the fittest person to see, judge, and declare, whether the principle in question is not a fundamental law of nature, and whether the Bill is not its legitimate outcome. If you admit it to be such, you again who know to a demonstration how a slight disturbance in the general law prevailing in our solar system would not only be destructive of it, but make its effect felt in tremors in the remotest system of the Universe, you Sir, of all others, would be able to contemplate with terror what would be the effect of the disturbance in the fundamental law prevailing in the moral sky upon which the poor little Bill is based.

Our God-fearing Viceroy is fully alive to this sense; he, we feel assured, is inspired with the spirit of the following noble lines:—

> "Perish policy and cunning
> Perish all that fears the light;
> Whether losing, whether winning
> Trust in God and do the right.
> Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
> Some will flatter, some will slight;
> Cease from man and look above thee,
> Trust in God and do the right."

There is an appeal in the above to the philosophical serenity of Father Lafont, which he will doubtless appreciate. Mr. Macfarlane has acknowledged the Raja's letter in a proper spirit, but he has made some remarks, which we will briefly notice. He does not accuse the Native Civilians of dishonesty or corruption. On the contrary he says:

> I discard altogether any idea of imputing to Native Civilians a want of judicial uprightness and integrity, but when that is done, there is left one view of the case which is very serious to the Europeans, and it is this, what will the lower-class Natives in the Mofussil do, or be tempted to do, if this Bill becomes law, and the Native Magistrate or Judge is appointed? What will they think they can do? They will not take the honorable and lofty view of our enlightened friend, the Rajah, but being corrupt themselves and untruthful, they will believe their countryman to be same. That belief, however erroneous it may be, will tempt them to bring false cases before him, which they would not have dared to bring before a European.

Is this statement borne out by experience? The native Magistrates exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects in the Presidency towns, but have the Natives plagued them with false complaints? Then Mr. Macfarlane writes:

The European is told that he is already subject, in civil matters affecting his property, to Native Courts; and that being so, it is illogical to object to the same jurisdiction in criminal cases. I cannot see that this argument is at all conclusive. The Anglo-Indian has submitted to the one but is not prepared, if he can help it, to submit to the other.

But the European British subjects did not at first submit to the proposal to subject them to the jurisdiction of the Native Civil Courts. They then made as much noise as now against that proposal, and if they have since submitted to it, it was because they found it useless to oppose further. The present generation of Europeans can hardly believe that their fathers were opposed to such a reasonable measure. May we not hope for a similar result a few years hence after the present Bill has become law? And lastly Mr. Macfarlane says that when Native gentlemen of rank and purdanashin ladies are exempt from attendance in Civil Courts, why should not the European British subjects as members of the ruling race be allowed to enjoy the present exemption? We are here talking of criminal justice, and are native gentlemen of rank and purdanushin ladies exempt from attendance in a criminal court? We say—no. If so, why should the present invidious distinction be made between Europeans and Natives? The real objection, which is not avowed by Mr. Macfarlane, seems to be that the English are the conquerors and the Indians the conquered. But how does England treat Ireland in matters of this kind? Ireland was conquered by England; the Irish differ from the English in religion, language, and race, and yet no invidious distinction is made there in the administration of criminal justice. Mr. Macfarlane says that the Bill ought to be shelved for the present, because the two years' training of the Indian Civilian does not give him sufficient insight into the English character. But when will Indian Civilians be able to devote a longer period to English training? The legitimate sequence of Mr. Macfarlane's argument is that the time will never come for a law of this kind.

THE DACCA STUDENTS' CASE—A TRUMPERY CASE!

REPEATEDLY did Mr. Justice Cunningham, who sat with Mr. Justice Maclean to hear the petition of Rajendranath Gupta of the well-known Dacca Students' case, interrupt Mr. Monomohun Ghose, who appeared for the petitioner, by asking him why did he bring such a "trumpery" case before the Court. The persistence with which His Lordship talked of "trumpery" amounted to an insult to counsel. We give the conversations below:

Cunningham, J.—I have read the rule, and ask, Mr. Ghose, what was the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Ghose.—The petitioner prays that the sentence may be revised by this Court.

Cunningham, J.—Why should our time be taken up with such cases? There is nothing in the case to call for our interference.

Mr. Ghose.—I think when your Lordships have heard me, you will come to the conclusion that the sentence of the Magistrate was wholly uncalled for.

Cunningham, J.—It seems scandalous that our revisional powers should be invoked in such trumpery cases. The sentence appears to be a very proper one.

Mr. Ghose.—My Lord, your Lordships will pardon me; the scandal is not in the application, but it is *elsewhere*. Your Lordship compels me to say what I did not originally intend to say, namely, that the Magistrate has been swayed by political considerations as is apparent on the face of his judgment, and he has actually alluded to a matter which he ought not to have allowed to influence his judgment in the least.

Cunningham, J.—Why should so much be made of a trumpery case?

Mr. Ghose.—That is exactly what I complain of the Magistrate has needlessly magnified the affair.

Mr. Ghose might have added that the Judges were paid to try all cases, whether "trumpery" or otherwise. What is a "trumpery case" after all? Is it the money, rank, or respectability of a man, which takes a case from the category of "trumpery"? Is a poor man, who is not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, who owns no letters of the alphabet after his name, and who does not call himself a swell, not entitled to justice at the hands of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature? Is the High Court a Court for the rich and not for the poor? Is three months' rigorous imprisonment nothing to a poor lad, who was at the worst guilty of a boyish freak? Not content with calling the case a "trumpery" one Mr. Justice Cunningham actually insulted the counsel. He said:

Cunningham, J.—You had better read the judgment of the Magistrate.

Here Mr. Ghose proceeded to read the judgment of the Magistrate, which has already been published. While Mr. Ghose was reading the judgment and making comments,

Cunningham, J., remarked: It is you who are trying to magnify a petty case.

Oh! for an hour of Jackson at this time! Mr. Ghose is too good, too conciliatory, and too quiet to meet the temper of a Cunningham. He ought to have told the Judge to his face that it was his part as Counsel to represent the facts of the case to the Court, and that if the Judge had not the patience to hear him, it would be his painful duty to bring his conduct to the notice of the Chief Justice. It is no business of a Judge to reject a case because he considers it "petty"—it is his duty to weigh every case on its merits and to decide accordingly. Sir Barnes Peacock tried an appeal for 16 days, though the amount decreed was not more than 16 rupees!

Mr. Justice Cunningham called the case "trumpery" and "petty" and was angry that the Court's time was wasted upon it. But was it Mr. Ghose's fault? Did not two of his brother judges, Justices Mitter and Pigott, release the prisoner on bail, and order the Magistrate concerned to show cause why the sentence passed by him should not be quashed? If those Judges had thought that the case was a "trumpery" one, would they have issued such an order? If Mr. Justice Cunningham was angry at the loss of his time in hearing such a case, he ought to have condemned his colleagues, who had issued the rule. It was they who were primarily responsible for the calling up of the case, and not Mr. Ghose, for the latter could not have brought up the case, if he had not received the order from the first court. Surely the public can have no confidence in the High Court, if one set of judges order a trial, and another set insult a Counsel for bringing it into court. We now come to the case itself:

Cunningham, J.—But the sentence appears to us to be a very proper one. The police had to push back the crowd and to make room for the profession, your client had no business to hit the police.

Mr. Ghose.—Your Lordship from your exalted position can scarcely realise the situation in which these boys were placed. If the police instead of courteously asking them to make room, used their *batons*, it is not to be wondered at that the boys should have resented such treatment. The evidence of the respectable pleader of the Judge's Court, referred to by the Magistrate in his judgment, is this: "*I saw a scuffle between the school boys and the constables. I was on an elephant. The constables were using their batons on the persons of the boys; the boys were doing their best to ward off the blows that were being inflicted on them.*" Later on he says: "*I think the police used unnecessary violence.*'

Cunningham, J.—But he also says: "I saw no constable lift up his arm against the boys."

Mr. Ghose.—He must have meant to say that he could not identify any particular constable, otherwise his previous statement would be meaningless, for he distinctly states that he saw the constables generally using their *batons* and the boys trying to ward off their blows. He is a gentleman who is himself accustomed to examine witnesses, and he could not have possibly meant to contradict or withdraw his previous statement. Your Lordships have seen that the Magistrate went out of his way to refer in his judgment to matters which were wholly unconnected with the case. He actually labours to refute the remark of the Appellate Court in another case with which we have no concern, that assaults on the police are uncommon at Dacca, and takes evidence in order to show that such assaults are not uncommon. He alludes pointedly to what he is pleased to call "the public conduct of Dacca students." I will refrain from explaining this allusion unless forced to do so, because I am sure your Lordships will think that allusion wholly uncalled for.

Cunningham, J.—If the students of Dacca as a body are unruly, the Magistrate might refer to that fact.

Mr. Ghose.—I submit he had no right to be influenced by such considerations when he had to try a particular charge against my client, who, it is not alleged, was unruly at any previous time in his behaviour. Suppose the police had interfered with the undergraduates at Oxford or Cambridge, would any Magistrate in England have dreamt of passing such a sentence in such a case? I am sure your Lordships will look at the case from the same point of view, because it would be positively wrong to look at it from any other point of view. Would any English Magistrate in his senses have inflicted such punishment on an undergraduate for giving a punishing blow to a constable under similar circumstances?

I confidently ask your Lordships to say what you would have done if you had been a Magistrate in England trying such a case.

Cunningham, J.—In such a case in England the accused, I am sure, would be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Ghose.—I don't object to be dealt with according to law. But my point is that law has not been administered with proper discretion. Would such a sentence have been passed in England?

Cunningham, J.—The case would have been dealt with according to law.

Mr. Ghose.—Yes, but I presume according to common sense also. Here is a case where it is not suggested that there was any concert or premeditation on the part of the boys to assault the police. The whole affair was a pure accident due to the violence of the police, and was over in the twinkling of an eye. Dealing according to law may mean in such a case a nominal fine of one rupee or two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of rioting. Your Lordships will have to see that the case was one which called for any sentence of imprisonment and flogging at all.

Cunningham, J.—The case of flogging is not before us; what have we got to do with it?

Mr. Ghose.—It is true that the case of flogging is directly not before your Lordships, because it would have been useless to ask for any redress after the sentence had been carried out. But I submit the case is indirectly before your Lordships, and I mention it in order to show that the Magistrate has not exercised a proper discretion. The boy for whom I appear has already served out more than half the sentence, and all his future prospects in life are entirely gone. Two learned Judges of this Court after hearing the whole of the judgment of the Magistrate read out, thought fit to release the petitioner on bail, and I am sure they would not have done so if they did not think that the case *prima facie* was a fit one for their interference.

Cunningham, J.—Of course we should be very reluctant to send him back to jail. What do you want us to do? I suppose you want us to inflict a fine.

Mr. Ghose.—Yes, my Lord, if your Lordships think that a fine should be imposed. The sentence of imprisonment is certainly one which ought never to have been passed.

Cunningham, J.—What do you say, Mr. Kilby?

Mr. Kilby on behalf of the Government, said.—The assault was one which might have ended in serious results. The constable might have lost his eye if he had been struck a little higher up. Your Lordships will see that it will be very difficult to maintain order if the police are not protected. When a timid Bengal policeman is attacked by a number of schoolboys, it is very difficult for him to maintain his ground.

Cunningham, J.—But the point which deserves our consideration is that which Mr. Ghose has urged, namely, whether the sentence of imprisonment would ruin the future prospects of the boy.

Mr. Kilby remarked that Universities simply require a certificate of good moral character, and it did not follow that the petitioner would be debarred from going up for the University examination.

Cunningham, J., then addressing Mr. Ghose said—We will consult the learned Judges who issued the rule, and give judgment after lunch.

Mr. Ghose.—I wish, with your Lordship's permission to say one word in reply with reference to the observations of Mr. Kilby, that the sentence of imprisonment would not be in the ways of the boy's future prospects. I understand that on a recent occasion when a student of the Presidency College was sentenced to imprisonment, he was expelled from the college. The offence of which my client has been convicted involves no sort of moral turpitude, and is clearly one which should never be visited with such consequences as would follow from a sentence of imprisonment.

Cunningham, J.—Very good, Mr. Ghose, we will give our judgment after lunch after consulting the other Judges.

Here the Court rose for lunch. At about a quarter to 3, Cunningham, J., intimated to Mr. Ghose that the Court would give a written judgment the next day.

The next day (the 14th) Cunningham, J., read out the following judgment:—

We see no reason for interfering with the order of the appellate Court in this case. There is really no evidence that the police acted improperly, for the witness who expressed an opinion that unnecessary violence was used, admitted in re-examination that he could not swear that any constable had lifted his arms against the boys, and that his belief as to the blows having been struck by the police was mere matter of inference from the conduct of the boys. On the other hand the evidence shows that the police were doing their duty in a proper manner, and the circumstances of the case point strongly in this direction. The assault was a somewhat serious one, and might have produced more serious results than it did. The accused is no boy, but a full-grown bearded man of twenty-one years or more. Assaults of this kind constitute a grave offence against public order, and we see no ground for supposing that the sentence passed by the Appellate Court was severer than the circumstances of the case rendered just and necessary.

The judgment speaks for itself. The learned Judge says, that "assaults, of this kind constitute a grave offence against public order," and his Lordship therefore upholds the sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment passed on the poor lad. By way of comparison we give the following report of a Police case tried by Mr. Henderson, the senior Magistrate of Calcutta. We give it from the *Statesman*:

Assaulting the police.—Mr. G. A. Clint was charged at the instance of a native constable as above. It transpired in evidence that the defendant was at Wellington-square last night in company with a lady. The complainant, hearing a disturbance in their direction, went up to them. The defendant asked him what he wanted. The complaiant replied that that was his beat, and he had a right to stay. The defendant ordered him away, but the man refused to go, upon which the former struck him a blow on the nose, causing it to bleed profusely, and the effects of which necessitated his removal to the hospital. The defendant then took to his heels, but was pursued and arrested by the complainant, whose coat was torn in the struggle. The defendant was fined Rs. 25; in default, to undergo one week's hard labour.

Did the Policeman act improperly in this case? But he was struck by the defendant on the nose, which bled profusely. Do not "assaults of this kind" constitute a grave offence against public order? And yet the Magistrate let off the de-

fendant with a fine of Rs. 25. But in the Dacca case the lad in a public procession having been pushed by the Police had pushed back the Police, and for this slight demonstration he has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. He has already undergone one month's imprisonment. He was enlarged on bail, and it could be easily conceived how demoralizing it would be to send him back to jail. The two months' imprisonment might have been remitted or commuted to a fine. In the Calcutta case the ends of justice were considered satisfied by the imposition of a fine, but in the Dacca case the defendant for a less serious offence has been visited with three months' rigorous imprisonment, and this sentence has been upheld by a bench of the High Court. In the Calcutta case the defendant was a European and in the Dacca case the defendant was a poor native lad. The moral is painful. We will say nothing more.

THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

VI.

THE chapter on Collegiate education is full of interesting details. In Madras, between 1854 and 1871, there were five Government Colleges with an attendance at the latter date of 288 students. The non-Government Colleges were seven with 151 students. Two of the Government Colleges and the Free Church Mission Institution taught up to the B. A. standard. Between 1872 and 1881 there were ten Government and fourteen non-Government Colleges, of which latter twelve received grants-in-aid. The number of students in the twenty-four Colleges had risen from 439 in 1872 to 1,521 in 1881; and during the ten years, 1,624 candidates had passed the F. A., 726 the B. A., and 17 the M. A., examinations of the Madras University. In Bombay at the incorporation of the University two Colleges only, both maintained by Government, were affiliated. A year later their number was increased by the addition of the Free General Assembly's Institution, and in 1869 St. Xavier's College came on to the list. In the four years from 1861 to 1864 the average of students who each year passed the F. A., B. A., and M. A. examinations was respectively 14, 7, and 1. The corresponding averages for the years 1865 to 1870 were 31, 15, 4, and for the years 1871 to 1881, 63, 30, 3. At the latter date the Colleges were six in number, of which two were maintained by Missionary bodies. Four of these Colleges were of the first grade, two of the second. Omitting institutions for professional or special training, Bengal had in 1854-55 six Government Colleges with 192 students, and eight non-Government Colleges, the number of whose students is not stated. Eight years later there were fifteen Colleges, of which the seven maintained by Government had in them 579 students. From 1862-63 to 1870-71, the number of Government Colleges increased from seven to eleven, five non-Government Colleges received grants-in-aid, and there were three unaided Colleges. At the end of the next decade the Government Colleges were twelve in number with 1,260 students; while the five aided and three unaided Colleges had together almost precisely the same total. Of the Government Colleges seven were of the first grade, and five, including the College classes of the Bethune Female School, of the second. By the transfer of the Delhi District to the Punjab at the close of the Mutiny, the North-Western Provinces lost one of their most successful Colleges. The remaining three continued to prosper, and between 1862 and 1871 they passed 96 candidates at the F. A., 26 at the B. A., and 5 at the M. A. examinations of the Calcutta University. Besides the Government Colleges there were also in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh five aided Colleges, from which during the same period 24 candidates had been successful at the F. A. examination and 3 at the B. A. Between 1872 and 1881, the Government and aided Colleges varied from 6 to 10; in the first of these years there were 9, in the last 8 The total number of students at the end of the period was 339, and during the ten years the successful candidates at the University examinations were in the F. A. 365, in the B. A. 130, in the M. A. 34. The Delhi College, which had been closed after the Mutiny, was revived by the Punjab Government in 1864, when a second college was established at Lahore; an aided college was also maintained at the former place by the American Mission from 1865 to 1868. In 1877 the college classes at Delhi were closed in order that the staff of the Government College at Lahore might be strengthened without an increase of expenditure. Previous to its abolition the Delhi College had passed 61 candidates at the F. A. 18 at the B. A., and 4 at the M. A. examinations: The average number of students on the rolls in its last year was 37. During the 18 years of its existence, the Lahore College had passed 84 candidates at the F. A. examination, 25 at the B. A. and 7 at the M. A. Its students in 1882 numbered 103. Reference to the constitution of the Punjab Oriental College has already been made, and a fuller description will be found later on. Shortly after the abolition of the Delhi College an effort was made to resuscitate it on the basis of an aided college. Some sixty thousand rupees were promised, but the Lieutenant-Governor considered this sum quite insufficient and was, moreover, unwilling to recognise annual subscriptions as a stable source of income. Under these circumstances, the Cambridge Mission, which was preparing to form a college class for students connected with the Mission, offered to establish an aided college for the benefit of the public at large. This offer was accepted by Government, and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,400 together with a special grant of Rs. 2,000 for scientific apparatus, was sanctioned for the first year. In the Central Provinces there is only one Government College, which is situated at Jabalpur, and which, though affiliated up to the B A. standard, has not as yet sent up candidates for that examination. Students, therefore, wishing to proceed to the B. A. or M. A. degree have hitherto joined one or other of the colleges in the North-Western Provinces. The high school at Ajmir was in 1868 raised to the status of a college, which since that time has sent up candidates to the F. A. examination of the Calcutta University, and also, of late years, to the High Proficiency examination of the Punjab University. Besides the above there are the Oriental College at Lahore and the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligurh. The following Colleges owe their existence to the enlightened liberality of Native Princes and Chiefs. The Haiderabad College, maintained by His Highness the Nizam; the Mysore and Bangalore Colleges, and the Shimoga High School maintained by the Mysore Government; the Trevandram College, maintained by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore; the Vizianagram College maintained by His Highness the Maharaja; the Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut, maintained by His Highness the Zamorin Maharaja Bahadur; the High School, Cochin, maintained by the Cochin Government; the College at Puddukotta maintained by the Maharaja; the Rajaram College, maintained by the Kolhapur State; the Baroda College, maintained by His Highness the Gaekwar; the Kathiawar Rajkumar College at Rajkot; the Burdwan College, maintained by the Maharaja; the Jaipur College, maintained by His Highness the Maharaja; the Sehor High School, maintained by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring Chiefs; the Patiala College, maintained by His Highness the Maharaja; the Rajkumar College in Bundelkhand, maintained by the Chiefs of that territory; and the Residency College at Indore. Most of these are in Native States, and do not appear in our statistical Tables; but they deserve mention here as a striking proof that educational progress is not confined to British India.

Among other things the Commission recommend the extension of Collegiate education in the province of Sind and at Ahmedabad in Bombay, at Bhagulpore in Bengal, and at Jabulpore in the Central Provinces. So far so good. We accept the condition on which grant-in-aid to Colleges should be given, but the present uncertainty as to the proportion of grant-in-aid to the means of a College is calculated to lead to jobbery. A fixed scale would be better. We are glad to observe that the Commission recommend that all the Colleges, Government or aided, should make provision for more than one of the alternative courses laid down by the Universities. It is because the Colleges generally whether in the Mofussil or in the capital donot make due provision for the science course, their students are put to great disadvantage in studying that course. We hope this grievance will be now redressed. We observe that the Commission have recommended that the Local Governments be invited to consider the advisability of establishing scholarships for distinguished graduates to enable them to proceed to Europe for the purpose of practically studying some branch of mechanical industry. This recommendation suggests a query as to whether means should not be provided in India for technical and industrial education. The Commission have not discussed the merits of the University systems of education, which regulate the whole scheme of collegiate education in the country. We are aware that this subject was excluded from the scope of the enquiry of the Education Commission, but the edifice will not be complete, if the University systems be not placed on a healthier basis than they now are. There is a general complaint that the University systems have cramped the growth of liberal education, and the subject deserves a thorough enquiry.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE AGRA HINDUS.

THE Hindu residents of Agra have submitted a Memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, praying His Honor to appoint a Commission to enquire into the propriety of the proceedings of the Magistrate of that district in regard to their Gow-charun festival and procession. These proceedings, we see, were of a most extraordinary kind; and it is a matter of deep regret to us to find the name of a good man like Mr. Finlay associated with them. By the active part which he took in averting the death-blow which the Government of India had aimed at the Agra College, Mr. Finlay had entitled himself to the warm admiration and heartfelt gratitude of the entire Hindu Community of Upper India. His action in this matter marked him out as a strong man possessing a keen sense of justice and fair play, and raised him immensely in the estimation of the Native public. We have always borne emphatic testimony to the valuable services he rendered in connection with the Agra College affair; and we are, therefore, the more sorry to find that he pursued an exceedingly narrow and feeble course of action in the matter of the Gow-charan festival and procession at Agra. In order that the public may form a correct judgment on the case, we will briefly state its main facts.

The day of Kartick *Sudi Ashtmi* (the day preceding the Juggadhatri Pujah in Bengal) is held sacred by the Hindus of Agra and the adjoining districts, who are in the habit of celebrating the Gow-charun ceremony on that day. The ceremony is observed by making a procession of cows ornamented and decorated for the occasion. The procession starts from one of the mohullas of the city, accompanied by music, passes through the public streets to the river Jumna and back. The Gow-charun procession of Agra has usually started from the mohulla named *Namuk Mundi*, and passed through the Kinari and Kashmiri Bazars and by Kacheri Ghat, the streets running through these Mohullas being convenient thorough fares. Last year and this year the Gow-charun festival of the Hindus synchronized with the Mohurram festival of the Mussulmans. Such schronous occurrence of Hindu and Mahomedan festivals is by no means a rare thing. It is well known that the periods of all Mahomedan religious observances vary from year to year, while those of the Hindus are unalterably fixed. It, therefore, naturally happens that the festivals of the Hindus sometimes synchronize with those of the Mahomedans. In 1882 the Gow-charun festival occurred on the sixth day of the Mohurram. The Hindus of Agra, apprehending disturbances on that occasion, applied to the Magistrate of the District to adopt precaution-

ary measures, so that their procession might safely pass through the usual streets; and thereupon Mr. Finlay ordered that the procession should go by the customary route but return by the Chilti Khana Road. This order was passed on the 6th of November, 1882. But the Mahomedans, without any reason, objected to the proposed arrangement, and their objection at once upset Mr. Finlay's head. On the 13th November 1882, he recorded the following Rubakar:—"It being deemed fit to-day to make arrangements regarding the Mohurrum and Gow-charun fair, the Hindus *should not celebrate any fair or take any Barat, marriage procession, in and through the following Bazaars during the ten days of the Mohurrum* * * *." The Bazaars named in the Rubakar are the principal bazaars of Agra. Mr. Finlay thus practically prohibited the Hindu residents of Agra performing any rejoicing ceremonies whatever during the mourning festival of their Mahomedan fellow-citizens. Two days afterwards, Mr. Finlay again changed his mind, sober reflection having probably convinced him of the enormity of the order mentioned above. On the 15th November, 1882, he directed that "the Gow mela and Kanahyalalji [procession] will issue from Namak Mundi; and passing through Kinari Bazaar, the Bazaar in front of Kotwali and the Rawat Para Bazar will proceed towards the house of Babu Baij Nath and will return to Namak Mandi through the Rawat Para Road and Chilti khana." One would have thought that Mr. Finlay had at last arrived at a final decision on the question. But no! The very next—the 16th November, 1882——he recorded yet another Rubakar cancelling the order of the preceding day. The grounds on which this was done are thus set forth:—"As the Gow-charun fair will be held this year on Saturday the 6th of Mohurram and it is necessary to make arrangements for it, and if the fair will pass through Kinari Bazaar, Kotwali and Rawat Para in proceeding towards the banks of the Jumna, then the Mahomedans of the city, especially those persons who livein these Bazaars, *will take offence and they are offended even now*, and as the leader of the Hindus informed me that an ill-feeling is now prevailing among the Mussulman population of this city, in so much that the ordinary arrangements for Mohurrum have been stopped, and as it is proper to remove as much as possible any dispute that may arise between two religions in this city and to reconcile the parties with each other, and it is also evident that in the next year the Gow-charun will occur on the 7th of Moharrum, and it is not proper that by the passing of Gow-charun fair in the Bazaars this time an example be set for the future. On these grounds I cancel yesterday's order and I now order that the Gow-mela will not pass through Kinari Bazaar and Kotwali, but will pass through Chilti Khana and Rawat Para and will proceed towards and reach the Jumna." Mr. Finlay was evidently frightened by the threat of the Mahomedans to disturb the peace, if the Hindu procession was allowed to pass through the route mentioned in his Rubakar of the 15th November 1882. Be that as it may, the Hindus showed remarkable forbearance in the matter and resolved not to hold their Gow-charun Mela. On the 17th their spokesman, Pandit Jagunnath, presented a petition to the Magistrate on which Mr. Finlay recorded the following order:—"I accede to this petition gladly, and agree to what is proposed. The Hindus who have from a generous consideration of the feelings of Mahomedans resolved not to hold the Gow-charan mela this year, have deserved well of the men of their own creed, and more especially of the Mahomedans, *whose opposition to their proposal has been to a great extent unreasonable.* I myself thank them very sincerely for taking a step which will most materially help me in maintaining order in the city, and will probably save Agra from receiving a blot on its reputation which would be indelible." We have here Mr. Finlay's own admission that the opposition of the Mahomedans to the proposal of Hindus last year was unreasonable, and that the Hindus showed a generous consideration for feelings of their Mahomedan fellow-citizens.

After this it might have been naturally expected that Mr. Finlay would have done justice to the Hindus in consideration of the remarkable forbearance and generousity they had showed last year, if not on any other ground. But strange to say, the Hindus have fared worse in his hands. This year the Gow-charun festival occurred on the 7th day of the Mohurram. Not only was the procession virtually put a stop to, but their ordinary marriage processions with music were again prohibited to pass through the inhabited parts of the city and suburbs. On the 6th of November, 1883, Mr. Finlay passed the following order:—"At the time of a marriage procession entering the inhabited portion of the city, no music of any kind will be allowed; but permission is given for music outside the *Abadi*." Now, this prohibition is against the letter and spirit of an order passed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces on 6th April last. The Hindus of Agra having submitted a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to their Gow-charun festival and procession in January 1883, Sir Alfred Lyall approved of the Commissioner's proposal "to cancel the general order issued by the Magistrate of Agra [on the 13th November 1882] prohibiting Hindu public rejoicing during the Mohurrum in certain quarters of the city," yet Mr. Finlay issued on 6th November last an order prohibiting ordinary marriage processions with music in the entire inhabited portion of the city. We are entirely at a loss to account for such an extraordinary proceeding on his part. But more still remains to be told. The Government order of 6th April last of which mention has been just made left it to the Commissioner, "in communication with the Magistrate, to see that an unobjectionable route, avoiding the central streets traversed is selected for the [Gow-charun] procession, whenever the occurrence of the festival synchronizes with the Mohurrum." If this order had been properly carried out, the Hindus of Agra would not have had any thing to complain of. But on the 7th November Mr. Finlay recorded a proceeding directing that the Gow-charun procession will take place in Tajgunge in the suburbs and that it should not be allowed to enter the city. It was further directed:—"The owners of cows who wish them to join the procession must arrange their cows to have conducted to Tajgung without passinge through that part of the city which lies between the river Jumna and the road leading from the District Offices through MotiKatra past Thomason Hospital and on to Mohulla Ghalliya. The Police are strictly ordered to remove outside the limits indicated above any cow or cows decorated or ornamented as if for a procession and to prevent any such from proceeding in the direction of Nimuk-ki-Mundi." Again: "On the 8th Sudi Kartick no cows decorated and ornamented as if for a procession will be allowed to enter the city . . . " Now this order distinctly prohibited the use of all public thoroughfares and streets of the city to the Hindu procession. The Government of the North-Western Provinces had directed the Magistrate of Agra to select "an unobjectionable route, avoiding the central streets traversed by the Tazias," and Mr. Finlay should have accordingly set apart some main streets of the city for the Hindu procession. But for reasons into which we need not enquire, he allowed the Hindus a road place quite outside the city properly so called. This road, moreover, if we have been correctly informed, is used for carrying dead bodies to the river Jumna for cremation, and as such, it could not have been used by the Hindus for a religious procession. The Magistrate, in order to make a show of his impartiality, forbade the passage of *Tazias* along the road assigned to the Hindus, though he knew well that there was not the least likelihood of any *Tazias* passing along that road. And as the directions contained in the proceeding of the 7th November were contrary to Hindu religious usages, Mr. Finlay's order was tantamount to a virtual prohibition of the Gow-charun and Thakurji processions. As might be expected, the one-sided and arbitrary proceedings of the Magistrate of Agra, had the effect of making the Mahomedans believe that they might insult the Hindus with impunity; and, as a matter of fact, they did give expression to such bitterness of feeling and hostility that their opponents were constrained to close their shops and suspend business. This was the safest course they could adopt for escaping offensive taunts and for precluding the possibility of a breach of the peace. We cannot sufficiently admire the Hindu residents of Agra for the forbearance and good sense they displayed under exceptionally trying circumstances.

The plain facts we have stated above scarcely require any comment. They speak more eloquently than volumes of declamation. That Mr. Finlay was quite unfit to deal with the difficulty which had arisen in Agra is evident from the contradictory orders he issued from day to day. It is really a wonder that an officer filling the high and responsible position of a District Magistrate did not know his mind or could not keep his head for twenty-four hours together. Such a weak man ought not to have been placed in charge of an important district like Agra. We have no hesitation in saying that had a strong man been called upon to deal with the Agra difficulty, he would have managed the whole business in a satisfactory manner. Happily, we have now an able man like Sir Alfred Lyall at the head of affairs in the North-Western Provinces. We cannot persuade ourselves to believe that Sir Alfred will uphold the one-sided and arbitrary action of the Magistrate of Agra, which runs counter to the constitutional principle, that the followers of all religions have, under the British Government, an equal right to the use of public thoroughfares for the performance of their respective religious rites and ceremonies. We have little doubt that Sir Alfred Lyall will redress the grievances of the Hindu inhabitants of Agra, who only claim a privilege that has been enjoyed by them from time immemorial, a privilege which was exercised without any molestation, by the Hindu community, even during the last Mohurrum, in the adjoining districts of the Agra Division.

THE STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

As we announced last week the reports on the crops of Bengal together with a Resolution of Government on the subject have been published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*. We give a brief summary of these reports. The report submitted by the Commissioner of the Presidency states the facts as they existed in the beginning of November. The general conclusion Mr. Monro comes to is that, while there will be in some districts scarcity and pinching, there will not, as far as he could perceive, be any pressure as regards food amounting to famine, and such pinching as may ensue will be experienced chiefly among the labouring classes. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division gives it as his general impression that the division as a whole will not require any general measure of relief, though perhaps some slight assistance may be necessary here and there. We were informed that there would be distress in Midnapore, but the Commissioner reports that "there will be a deficient crop in some parts, while in others it will, thanks to irrigation, be an average one." The reports from the Dacca Division show that, while short crops may be expected in certain portions of the division, the general outturn will be fair. From Chittagong the reports are more satisfactory, the Commissioner stating that the outturn of the *aus* was generally fair, while the early cessation of the autumnal rains had not generally affected the crops in the various parts of the division. From these statements the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates that the usual export of rice from the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions will suffer no great diminution. Regarding the state and prospects of the crops in the Orissa Division the report of the Commissioner satisfies the Lieutenant-Governor not only that no difficulty will be experienced in Orissa itself, but that the province will be in a position to export largely. The report of the Chota Nagpore Commissioner shews that, although in a few localities the crops may be short, there is nowhere any apprehension of scarcity, while generally throughout the division a fair outturn may be looked for. The following particulars are given regarding the Rajshahye Division. In regard to Dinagepore, the Commissioner states that the prospect does not seem bad as a whole, and he thinks that the railway works in progress, and some expansion of district road

and wards' estate work, will supply ample employment for labour throughout the district. The Collector of Rajshahye, though reporting that on the whole he sees no reason for anxiety as to the supply of grain in the district during the coming year, fears that the inhabitants of the Bhurind may suffer some distress. The Bhurind is a tract of country about 350 square miles in extent, half unreclaimed, occupied by low-caste dhangurs who readily take to spade labour. For these ample employment will be provided on the western extension of the Dinagepore Railway, and the district officer is directed to see that information as to employment being there procurable is made known in the tract in question. In Pubna the Commissioner reports that things seem to be better than in either Dinagepore or Rajshahye. In Julpigori the *amun* crop, according to the Deputy Commissioner, will be "the usual full crop," while the winter crops at present promise well. The condition of the Darjeeling district also is satisfactory. There remain the districts of Bogra and Rungpore, in portions of which prospects are decidedly less satisfactory than in other districts of the division. The localities, however, in which the crops are reported to have failed to a considerable extent are limited in area, and to them special attention is being paid. In the Bhaugulpore Division some parts of Maldah are badly off. We have already alluded to Bhurind, which lies partly in the district of Maldah. With regard to the Patna Division the districts south of the Ganges are fairly well off. From Gya the Collector sends a gloomy account. From Patna also the accounts are not very encouraging. There will be some pinching in Sarun. There will also be tightness in Durbhangha. The condition of the Mozufferpore district requires watching. Regarding Champarun, "though the outlook," writes Mr. Henry, "is on the whole gloomy, the condition of the people of the Chumparun district does not afford any immediate cause for anxiety." The Resolution thus concludes :

> The preceding observations give a general idea of the state of the country as reported in the appended correspondence. The impression which a perusal of this correspondence has produced on the Lieutenant-Governor's mind is that, although the monsoon has been deficient over the greater portion of the Lower Provinces, there is no reason, with a moderate *rubbee* harvest, to anticipate anything like general scarcity. The local reports estimate the outturn of the late rice crop in many cases at a very low figure, but it must be borne in mind that these qualified estimates of crops, based to a large extent on information received from cultivators and police officers of the inferior grades, usually understate the real outturn, and there is reason to think that the present estimates have been in some measure influenced by the same tendency to exaggerate failure. Prices may rule high in particular districts, and in a few isolated localities in North-East Bengal, and possibly also in a few portions of Behar, it may be necessary to offer employment to the poorest classes of the population. But such employment would even if there were no deficiency in the crops, be opened to some extent on the lines of Railway in progress, and on those which it was intended to undertake. If additional works are to be undertaken, there will apparently be no need that they should be of greater magnitude than can be provided for by local resources, supplemented in some cases by moderate grants from provincial funds. In conclusion the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that nothing in the nature of charitable relief will be found necessary in any district of Bengal.

We concur. We are afraid that there will be a general rise in price every-where, tightness in many places, distress among the labouring population and the poor middle class, but no general scarcity or famine.

EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB.

THOUGH education is at a stand-still in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, it is making fair progress in the land of the five waters. It appears from Colonel Holroyd's Report for 1882-83 that during the past year the number of pupils in Government and aided schools was 116,070 compared with 110,427 in the preceding year. This shows an increase of 5,643, which was thus distributed: in Arts Colleges 10, in High Schools 172, in Middle Schools 670, in primary schools 4,777 and 70 in girls' schools. The largest number ever reached before was 113,208 in 1877-78; but during the succeeding years the number decreased by more than 12,000. This falling off was mainly due to the prevalence of sickness and the disturbing influences of the Afghan war. Public instruction in the Punjab has recovered from the shock, which it received from these causes. Of the 116,070 pupils on the rolls in 1882-83 there were 58,673 Hindus, 43,847 Mahomedans, 10,666 Sikhs, 885 Europeans and Eurasians, 801 Native Christians and 1190 belonging to other denominations. The number of Government schools for primary and secondary education for boys was 1,627 attended by 94,492 pupils, and that of aided institutions of the same class was 163 with 3,692 pupils. Of schools for girls 142 attended by 3,692 pupils were Government schools and 184 with 6,134, pupils were aided institutions. We notice that in high schools 631 were receiving instruction through the medium of the English language and only 43 through the medium of the Vernacular. In middle schools also the number of pupils learning English exceeded the number receiving instruction through the medium of the vernacular, the former being 3177 against 2,911 of the latter. In the primary schools, however, the number learning the vernacular preponderates, as it should do. The Director of Public Instruction gives some interesting information regarding the indegenous schools of the Province. It appears that there were 13,109 such in the Punjab during the past year attended by 135, 384 pupils, of whom 103,133 were Mahomedans, 25,576 Hindus, 6,616 Sikhs and 59 belonged to other denominations. Of the 13,109 teachers who were in charge of indegenous schools during the past year, 5,216 were unable to read a printed book, 5,7 82 were unable to write and 9,595 were ignorant of the elements of arithmetic. These figures speak for themselves and scarcely require any moment. It is needless to say that the instruction imparted in the indegenous schools of the Punjab must be inefficient and unpractical when they are under the charge of such uneducated teachers. We are not, therefore, surprised to learn that the training given in the indegenous schools of the Punjab is not valued by the people in those parts of the Province, where public instruction under the control of the Education Department has made progress. Of the pupils receiving instruction in Mahomedan indegenous schools, so many as 95,936, we are told, were trying to commit the Koran and a few elementary works in Persian to memory without making any effort to understand the meaning of what they were learning. The Director suggests that the indegenous schools of the Province should be utilized and converted into an agency for diffusing useful knowledge among the masses. This is an excellent suggestion, which will meet with the hearty approval of all sincere well-wishers of the people. But we doubt if the managers of indigenous schools in the Punjab will receive aid from the State on the conditions on which the Department will insist. Unless the terms proposed by the Department are sufficiently liberal, we fear the proffered aid will not be accepted by the majority of these schools.

We observe that the total expenditure on education of all kinds in the Punjab during the last year amounted to Rs. 16,21,218. Of this amount, the Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 6,52,521, the District funds Rs. 4,53,639, and the Muncipal funds Rs. 1,56,293, the balance having been obtained from fees and proceeds of endowments. The entire expenditure was thus distributed—namely, 3·6 per cent on Arts Colleges; 19·9 per cent. on secondary education; 78·7 per cent. on primary education; 7·7 per cent., on special and technical training. 7·3 per cent on scholarships; 10 per cent on direction and inspection and 7 per cent on buildings, the balance 5·8 per cent having been expended on the grant to the Punjab University and on miscellaneous charges. It will thus be seen that the attention devoted to University education in the Punjab is exceedingly small. The results of the examinations during the past year were more satisfactory than those in the preceding year. The number of students who successfully passed the Matriculation examinations of the Calcutta and the Punjab Universities was respectively 70 and 122. Three students passed the First Arts Examination in the Calcutta University and 21 the Intermediate Examination in the Punjab University. Six obtained the degree of B. A., one that of B. O. L., 3 the degree of M. A., and the same number that of M. O. L. At the recent convocation of the Punjab University the Chancellor, Sir Charles Aitchison, made some remarks on the examinations of that University. His Honor said: —"The standard of proficiency which is demanded is not lower than that which qualifies for similar degrees in other Indian Universities. It is important to notice this because it was on the distinct understanding that the proficiency demanded by the Punjab University should not be less than that required by the Calcutta University, that the Bill for the establishment of the Punjab University was allowed to pass into law. The Senate is, therefore, in honor bound to maintain a standard in future years which shall not fall below this level." There is no fear of this being done, so long as an accomplished scholar like Sir Charles Aitchison remains at the head of affairs in the Punjab; but we fear the Senate will reduce the present standard the moment a suitable opportunity is found. The Native members of the Senate are mostly *apke wastas*, who are ready to cry "ditto to Mr. Burke," to any proposal that is made by an influential European officer. Anything done to injure the cause of high education in the country would be a dire misfortune. Well does the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab say that the day of high education and culture in India has only begun to break. "In the Punjab" observes His Honor, "we have scarcely the first streak down—one University to 22 millions of people who furnish only 1081 students. In Germany there are 21 Universities to a population of 45,200,000 or one to every 2,15,000. In Scotland the proportion is one to every 93,000 This comparison helps one to realize the abysmal darkness that as yet broods over India and not least over this part of it." These observations we commend to those who think that the time has come when Government should withdraw its direct support and control of high education in India, leaving the field to private enterprise. The day is far distant when such a step could be taken without any serious detriment to the cause of education in this country.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE HEARTILY welcome His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad to our capital. His Highness we believe attains his majority in February next. His Highness represents the largest feudatory power in India.

WE ARE glad to be able to state that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is steadily improving in health. Although His Honor has been advised by his doctor not to leave his house, he regularly attends the meetings of the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill, which are held at Belvedere, and takes an active part in their deliberations.

THE PIONEER says that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will recommend to the Government of India after the Select Committee's report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill is submitted, to test the provisions of the Bill by a thorough local enquiry by a roving Commission. Will not this Commission be like a cart before the horse? The idea is certainly good, but should not such an enquiry have preceded legislation? The Rent Commission was a farce.

WE HEARTILY welcome to our country Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and his wife, a grand-daughter of Lord Byron They have come here to study the condition of the people, and have already visited Madras and Bombay. After a short stay in Bengal they will visit the North-Western Provinces, Indore and Gwalior and then return to England in March next. Mr. Blunt is a well known public writer and a friend of freedom and humanity. His amiable partner in life has inherited from her poet grand-father that warm love of freedom, which inspired the lines of that favoured child of fancy.

WE TAKE this opportunity to offer our welcome also to Mr. Seymour Keay, the author of the now famous article on the Spoliation of India in the 19th *Century*. His object is to make organizations in India in aid of the newly projected Indian Reform Association in England.

THE EUROPEAN and Anglo-Indian Defence Association have received the following telegram from London, dated December 14th :—

The *Times* to-day has a *communique* in the largest type of more than a column. It is evidently inspired, and proves that Ordinary, as well as Additional Members of the Viceroy's Council are bound to vote according to conscience, and are not bound to vote with the Viceroy ; neither resignation nor other penalty attaching to the vote. The contrary opinion is a popular error : "In the case of the Ilbert Bill, by voting against it, they would do a service to India and in particular to the Home Government.

We really cannot understand why this "conscience" question has been raised at all. Every knowing man knew before that the members of the Governor-General's Council were quite at liberty to vote according to their own consciences. No "communique" in the *Times* was necessary to tell us that.

THE EX-STUDENTS of the General Assembly's Institution have presented a farewell address to the Rev. Mr. Hastie. We give the following extracts from it :

The inteligence of the action of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland in removing you from the appointment you have so honourably and successfully filled during the passed five years, came on us like a thunderbolt. The invaluable services you had rendered in the cause of education and morality both in and out of College, made us sanguine that the Foreign Committee would have handsomely acknowledged the benefits which had resulted to Calcutta from your high standard of character; but as the course taken by the Committee is exactly the opposite of that which the intelligent convictions of many hundreds of your ex-pupils were justified in anticipating, it rests with us to come forward spontaneously and ask you to accept our assurances of unfailing regard and high admiration for your personal worth and elevated tone of life, as well as of our gratitude for and appreciation of the advantage we have derived from your devoted labours in College.

We desire to state unreservedly and emphatically that every detail of your intercourse with us, as well in the lecture rooms of the College as outside the College walls, has inspired us not only with confidence in you as a teacher and guide, but with personal affection. The prosperity to which the College has attained since your connection with it is a tangible fact. Two of the most eminent authorities in such matters, viz, the Hon. W. W. Hunter and the Director of Public Instruction, bear testimony to the General Assembly's Institution being the first College in India; the grant-in-aid previously allowed by Government has been nearly doubled, the number of students has also doubled, the number of University Graduates produced by the College has greatly increased, and additional premises have been put up, all of which we unhesitatingly declare are at once the fruits of your eminent qualities as an educationist as well as a proof of the need there was in Calcutta for a man of your intellectual and moral stamp. Nor must we omit to mention that numbers of students who would have been forced by stress of circumstances to discontinue further study owe it to your generosity that they have been enabled to complete their College Course. But over and above all this we point with thankfullness and gratitude to the impulse you have given to the lives of so many hundreds of young men who, having passed out of the halls of the College are now hotly involved in the struggle of life, where they find that the mental and moral armour you have helped them to put on is invaluable.

This testimony comes not from boys but from grown up young men. It cannot be denied that Mr. Hastie's services as an educationist were highly valuable.

WE TAKE the following telegram from the *Indian Daily News* :

Bombay, December 20th, 12h, 30m.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the Ilbert Bill was referred to by several speakers. The Chairman said that none of them liked the Bill, and most, if not all of them, would be glad if it were dropped.

The authorities held different opinions, but they had modified and pared it down until it had become almost invisible. In the interests of good government what was going on now in many districts of the country was not creditable. People had a right to hold opinions, but persistent hostility to any proposal made in connection with the Bill was not creditable.

Mr. Forbes Adam, the new Chairman, said :—Lord Ripon came to this country earnestly desirous of promoting its welfare. What he did at first was receive without disapproval by Anglo-Indians, and with much applause by the natives. Carried away, and anxious for fresh honours, he hastily and, without waiting to hear the views of those chiefly affected, brought forward a measure that raised a wild storm of vituperation and remonstrance in Bengal, and called forth protests from all parts of the country. It was painful to him to hear the unworthy and reprehensible language that characterised the opposition in Calcutta. That language engendered much bitterness of feeling and made the Bill of some sort unavoidable, while at the same time it led to a movement that has resulted in the modification of the original proposal. They were all agreed in Bombay that the Bill was unnecessary, and this was admitted by thoughtful and intelligent natives, but that stage has now been passed. He thought the wives and children of Anglo Indians in isolated parts of the Punjab and the most distant district of Assam need now have no fear. The native gentlemen who had qualified themselves by home examinations and had worked through various grades till they had become Sessions Judges and District Magistrates might safely be accorded full Powers. There was no danger of going further for a long time to come, but they must always bear in mind that Lord Ripon took no new departure ; he wanted to go too far and recklessly fast, but the path he was in was long ago opened up.

After the surrender made by Government it is an anachronism to talk of the modifications announced by Lord Northbrook at Bristol and by Lord Ripon in the Council Chamber. We may add that Mr. Adam belongs to the firm of Messrs. Graham & Co. at Bombay.

AN AMUSING correspondence has been going on in the columns of the *Times* between the Private Secretary to Lord Kimberley and Mr. Atkins, the Railway service delegate of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association in England. The following letter from the Private Secretary to Lord Kimberley appears in the *Times* :

"Sir, in a paragraph which appears in the *Times* to-day, giving a short account of the interview between Lord Kimberley and Mr. Atkins, on the subject of the Ilbert Bill, it is stated that his Lordship said that he wished it particularly to be understood that the English Government had nothing whatever to do do with the Bill, which was initiated by Lord Ripon. In order to prevent any possible misapprehension, Lord Kimberley desires me to say that, in mentioning to Mr. Atkins that the Bill originated with the Government of India, he had no intention of laying any particular stress on that fact, still less to imply, as might perhaps be inferred from the statement in the paragraph, that Her Majesty's Government did not approve of the Bill. His Lordship will be much obliged if you will have the goodness to insert this in your next impression. (Signed) W. J. Maitland.

The following is an extract from the reply of Mr. Atkins to the above :

"The *Times* of to-day contains a letter from Lord Kimberley's private Secretary about his Lordship's intentions in what he said to me about the Ilbert Bill last Wednesday at the India Office. Mr Maitland does not deny that his Lordship said that he wished it to be particularly understood that the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill, which was initiated by Lord Ripon. But Mr. Maitland says his Lordship had no intention of laying any particular stress on the fact to which it refers. I will not venture to express any opinion as to what Lord Kimberley's intentions may have been, but as I committed to paper the entire conversation immediately after leaving his Lordship's presence, and while it was quite fresh in my memory, I am fortunately in a position to quote the exact words made use of, and I hope, in fairness to me, you will be so good as to allow me to state them. Lord Kimberley replied to a certain question I took the liberty of asking, and I requested his permission to make known that reply to the working men I represent. This his Lordship would not grant, but he said, 'You may tell people in India that the matter now rests with the Council in India, and I wish particularly that it should be clearly understood that the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill, which had been initiated by Lord Ripon, and I hope efforts will now be made to sooth the minds of the people and stop agitation.' I have respected His Lordship's wishes, and have not informed the working men in India of his reply, which he desired should not be published, nor have I made known the remark that accompanied that desire, but I have communicated to my constituents, as nearly as possible, the intimations which Lord Kimberley gave me of the general policy of the Government towards them.

The following is a rejoinder to the above :

Sir,—Lord Kimberley observes that Mr Atkins, in his letter to you, on the 24th instant, on the Ilbert Bill, reiterates the statement that his Lordship told him he wished particularly that it should be clearly understood that the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill which had been initiated by Lord Ripon. I am desired to say that Lord Kimberley regrets to be obliged to contradict Mr. Atkins, who he is sure has not intentionally misrepresented him, but that he must emphatically deny that he used any such expressions. (Signed) Robert Bickersteth."

Mr. Atkins answers the above in the following terms :

Sir,—The *Times* of the 28th instant contains a letter written by order of Lord Kimberley, in which he very courteously expresses his belief that I have not intentionally misrepresented him, but at the same time his Lordship emphatically denies that he told me that he wished particularly that it should be clearly understood that the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill which had been initiated by Lord Ripon. As this sentence froms part of the message which, according to my own notes, Lord Kimberley desired me to send to the people in India, I ventured to think it is of great importance that Lord Kimberley should let the public know precisely what he really wished more to say. In the former letter written by Lord Kimberley's orders and published in the *Times* last Saturday, Mr. Maitland admits that his Lordship had mentioned that the Bill originated with the Government of India. With regard to the rest of his Lordship's message to the working men of India, while I venture to think that my own notes taken down immediately after the interview were strictly accurate, I am, of course, perfectly ready to transmit Lord Kimberley's present views as to what should be the wording of the message. Only, in fairness both to me and the public, I respectfully submit that Lord Kimberley should publicly state what that wording should be, with a view to prevent any further misunderstanding. (Signed) F. T. Atkins.

We think Lord Kimberley committed the original mistake by sending for Mr. Atkins. It is no wonder that the latter has wholly misunderstood the former.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and specially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
H. H. the Nawab of Moorshedabad,	13	4	0
Engineer in Chief Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway	30	0	0
N. Narayan Menon Esq., Cochin	13	4	0
Sir Mongal Das Nathoobhai K. C. S. I., Bombay	13	4	0
Kumar Doulut Chunder Roy, Cossipore	13	4	0
Secretary Hospet Reading Room	2	8	0
P. Leelanand Joshi, A mora	6	10	0
M. Rungiah Naido Esq., Sooltangunge	20	0	0
Babu Ramdhary Sahai, Mozafferpore	20	0	0
" Setol Chand Sannyal, Madaripore	6	10	0
" Upendra Nath Roy, Purah	5	0	0
" Kadar Nath Dutt, Furreedpore	6	10	0
" Dwarkanath Roy, Burisaul	20	0	0
" Gonesh Chunder Mohapatar, Kendraparah	13	4	0
" Jadab Kishore Acharjee Chowdhry, Mooktagacha	13	4	0
" Mohiny Mohan Bhattacharjee, Nilphamari Rungpore	3	4	0
" Gungadas Dutt, Furreedpore	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—19*th December* 1883.

General,— 11th Decr,—Mr E T Lloyd, Asst Magte and Colr, Dacca, special leave for six months, from 1st Febry 1883, or subsequent date.

12th Decr,—Moulvie Syud Mahomed Israil, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India and extension of three months, extraordinary leave without pay.

In supersession of order of 22nd ult, Mr G G Dey, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, furlough for twelve months, from 9th Novr 1883.

14th Decr—In supersession of order of 7th ult, Baboo Mohendronath Gupta, Depy, Magte and Depy Colr, Monghyr, is transfd to Jessore, and to have charge of the Bongong subdivision of that dist.

This cancels order, apptg Baboo Umachurn Gangooly to have charge of the Bonging sub-divn.

Mr J Monro, Comr, Presidency Divn, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 30th ult.

15th Decr—Mr J F Bradbury, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Backergunge, leave for one day, in extension of leave granted 16th Octr last.

Mr S S Jones, Asst Magte and Colr, Deoghur, Southal Perghs, is to act in first grade of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs from 27th ult.

Mr J Anderson, Magte and Colr, Bankoora, reported his return from furlough on 28th ult.

17th Decr—Baboo Denonath Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Purneah, leave for two months and twenty-four days, from date he availed himself of it.

18th Decr—Mr F W R Cowley, Dist and Sess Judge, Purneah, furlough for twenty-three months, from date in March or April next he may avail himself of it.

Mr F W Badcock, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, 24th-Perghs, furlough for thirteen months, from 5th Jany next, or subsequent date.

Baboo Prankissen Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Pooree, leave for two months, from afternoon of 8th inst.

Mr H F J Kean to be a Magte and Colr of first grade, and is posted to Monghyr, from date he received charge of his Office.

Baboo Protapchunder Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, was on leave from the 15th Novr to 4th Decr 1883.

Mr F E Pifford, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Pakour, Sonthal Pergha, leave for two months, from date he availed himself of it.

Baboo Nogendro Lall Mitter, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Jhenida, Jessore, leave for one month, from date he availed himself of it.

Mr J J Livesay, Magte and Colr, Bogra, acted in the first grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 28th Augt to 2nd Novr last, both days inclusive. Mr Livesay to act in first grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 22nd Novr last.

Mr H J Newbery Offg Magte and Colr, Rungpore, acted in first grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 4th to 7th Octr last both days inclusive.

Mr C A Samuells acted in the second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 4th to 17 h Oct last, both days inclusive, and from 20th idem to 2nd Nov, both days inclusive.

Mr H G Cooke, Offg Magte and Colr, Noakholly, acted in the second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 19th Sept to 7th Nov last, both days inclusive.

Mr G M Currie, Offg Magte and Colr, Pooree, to act in second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 22nd ult.

Baboo Okhoycoomar Roy Chowdry, Tempy. sub-Depy Colr, Nattore, Rajshahye, leave for one month and thirteen days, from 19th inst.

Baboo Noni Lal Mookerjee to act as sub-Depy Colr, Nattore, Rajshahye, during absence of Baboo Okhoycoomar Roy Chowdry.

Baboo Sant Prosad, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Durbhunga, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of Mozufferpore.

Police,—11th Decr,—Baboo Ramkumar Das, second grade Inspr of Police, Dacca, is promoted to the first grade, from 6th Novr 1883, vice Baboo Sriramchundra Ghose, retd.

Baboo Naksi Lall Misra, third grade Inspr of Police, Chumparun, is promoted to second grade, from 11th July, 1883, vice Baboo Harak Chand, retd.

Baboo Shamsunder Dutt, third grade Inspr of Police, Cuttack, is promoted to second grade, from the 1st Novr, 1883, vice Baboo Jadunath Das, retd.

Baboo Piarimohun Bose third grade Inspr of Police, is promoted to second grade, from 6th Novr, 1883, vice Babu Ramkumar Das, promoted.

15th Decr,—Mr E H D'Oyly, Offg Asst Supdt of Police Bhagulpore, leave for one month, from date he availed himself of it.

17th Decr-Mr J Masters, Dist Supdt of Police, Burdwan, leave for ten days, from 24th inst.

Legislative,—18th Decr The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble T T Allen of his seat in the Council of the Lieut Govr of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Ecclesiastical,—15th Decr—The Rev A W R Quinlan, Chapln of Dum-Dum, to officiate as Chaplo of Darjeeling, during absence of Rev J Stephenson, from 8th inst.

Education,—13th Decr—Mr J A Martin, Prof, Presidency College, furlough for one year, from date he may avail himself of it.

18th Decr,—Brde Surg J H Thornton, Offg Civil Surg, Monghyr, to be a Member of the Dist School Committee of Monghyr, vice Baboo Okhilcharan Mullick, decd.

Medical—13th Decr—The undermentioned Asst Surg, second grade, having passed the prescribed examn, is promoted to the first grade, from 1st Novr 1883:—

Asst Surg Gobindchunder Chatterjee.

The undermentioned Asst Surgs, third grade, having passed the prescribed examn, are promoted to the second grade, from date mentioned opposite their names:—

Asst Surg Akhoy Kumar Pain, 3rd July, 1883, and Gopal Chunder Chatterjee, 5th July, 1883.

14th Decr—Asst Surg Mohendra Nath Dass, a Superny at the Presidency, to have tempy charge of the dispensary at Hatwa, in Sarun.

15th Decr.—Asst Surg Khagendra Nath Sen, a Superny at Midnapore, temply to have medical charge of the sub-divn of, and the charitable dispensary at, Contai, during absence of Asst Surg Gopal Chunder Bose.

The service of Surg Poorna Chunder Banerjee are placed at the disposal of the Govt, N-WP and Oudh, from date he may be relieved.

Municipal—12th Decr,—Mr L P Shirres, Asst Magte and Colr, to be a Comr of the Patna Municipality, vice Nawab Syud Wilayat Ali Khan, C I E, resigned.

The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Cuttack Municipality of Mr K G Gupta, Jt Offg Magte and Depy Colr, to be their Vice-Chairman, vice Mr A J Fraser, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, resigned.

13th Decr,—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Comrs of the Revilgunge Municipality, in Sarun:—

Baboo Sham Sheo Inder Shahie, Baboo Ram Bhunjun Sing, and Baboo Narain Doss.

14th Decr,—The following gentlemen are re-appointed to be Comrs of the Noakhally Municipality:—

Baboo Taruk Chandra Guha, Baboo Grunath Sein, and Moonshi Tamizuddin.

15th Decr,—The Senior Covenanted Assistant to the Magte and Colr of Mozufferpore is appointed to be an ex-officio Comr of the Municipality of Mozufferpore.

17th Decr,—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Comrs of the Kotrung Municipality, in Hooghly:—

Baboo Jagadishwar Banerjee, Baboo Nilmoni Mundle, LMS, and Baboo Jadubchunder Mookerjee.

18th Decr,—Pundit Dwarkanath Bidyabhusan to be a Comr of the Rajpore Municipality, in 24-Pergha.

Road Cess—13th Decr—Mr R C Walker to be a Member of the Dist Road Committee of Purneah.

Mr R S Henderson to be a Member of the Dist Road Committee of Dacca.

14th Decr,—Mr J R Shirreff to be a Member of the Branch Road Committee of Jhenida, in Jessore.

Mr C R Marriott, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, to be Vice-Chairman of the Dist Road Committee of Rungpore, vice Dr K D Ghose, transfd.

Judicial Department—12th Decr—The services of Baboo Shosheebhoosun Dutt, Tempory Sub-Depy Colr, employed in the Dearah survey and settlement, are placed temply at the disposal of the Judge of Mymensingh for employment on special duty, from date he made over charge of his regular duties.

14th Decr,—Moulvie Syud Imam Ali, Secd Munsif of Chupra, is apptd tempy to be Munsif in Tirhoot, and to be ordinarily stationed at Hajeepore.

Baboo Shosibhusan Sen, First Munsif Moorudnugur, on deputn as an Offg Munsif of Commillah, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the limits of the latter chowkey.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Dutta, BL, to act as a Munsif of Tipperah, and to be ordinarily stationed at Moorudnugur, from date he joined his apptmt, vice Baboo Shosibhusan Sen, on deputn.

Advertisements.

BIRTH.

The fourth son of Babu Rasseswar Singha of Bhastarah born October 24th 1883 at Bhastarah.

NOTICE.

A Public Meeting of the landed classes of Bengal and Behar will be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 29th December, at 3 P. M., for further consideration of the Bengal Tenancy Bill with a view to determine what further measures should be taken in regard to it.

KRISTODAS PAL,
Secretary, Central Committee.

LANDED PROPERTY SALE.

The following property is to be sold by the Registrar of the High Court, under an order of the said Court by private contract viz.

All that two storied brick-built house and premises covering about seven cattahs, nine chittacks and twenty six square feet of land known as No. 77 formerty No. 80 Jaun Bazar Street in Calcutta.

Offers may be submitted in writing to the Registrar Original Side up to the 5th January next on which date at 1 P. M. intending purchasers are requested to attend before the Registrar.

An abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen on application at the offiee of the undersigned No. 5. Fancy Lane.

H. H. REMFRY.

Notice.

Separate sealed tenders are invited for each of the following works and supply of materials for Road Cess works Khulna District.

I.	1st class pugged and ground moulded bricks $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$'	2 lacs.	per 100.
	Soling bricks unpugged do. ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „	„
	Well burnt bricks or bats for Road Metal	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „	„
II.	Teakwood Chowkats 64·6	at	cft.
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Teack Venetian doors with fittings 315	at	cft.
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ do Glazed doors $\frac{1}{2}$P.$\frac{3}{4}$G. do 315	at	cft.
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ do Panel doors..... do 52·6	at	cft.
III.	Annual repairs to earthworks and bridges Khullorah to Chandaria road.		300f.
IV.	do do Kaliganj to Issurripur Road.....		2500f.
V.	do do Alipur to Debbata Road...		1500f.
VI.	Khulna to Bagirhat Road.....		4500f.
VII.	Construction of an Inspection Bunglow.....		1500f.

Each tender will be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 50 in currency notes.

Tenders will be received up to 31st December 1883 dates of commencement and completion of work to be noted in each tender.

Full particulars can be obtained in the District Engineer's Office.

In tendering for works from III. to VII. it is to be stated at what percent above or below the estimated rate.

KHULNA
The 19th Dec. 1883.

HARI DAS PAL.
District Engineer.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 27th instant for the supply of 18 cast iron water troughs for fixing in the streets of Calcutta—

Specification with form of tender may be obtained on application to the Engineer—

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender—

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Corporation.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Friday the 28th December 1883. at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To confirm the Proceedings of the Water Supply Committee at their Meetings of the 3rd and 18th December.

2. The Chairman to lay on the table Government Resolution on the Administration Report of the Municipality for the year 1883 and 84.

3. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 24th November, 1st and 15th December.

4. To confirm the Proceedings of the Bustee and Tank Committee at a Meeting held on the 29th November.

5. Vital statistics for the month of October 1883.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

"WANTED for the Cooch Behar State Railway a draftsman on a Salary of Rupees 40 a month."

GOBIND CHUNDER ROY,
Superintendent of Works P. W. Department,
Cooch Behar the 21st December 1883.

Notice.

The Atpur Public Library has been amalgamated with loca Sanskrit Library under the designation of the Atpur Public Library.

SYAMAPODO NYAVUS UN,
Secretary.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 3 P. M. at the 2nd proximo, for breaking stone ship Ballast at the Municipal Depot in Calcutta.

The stone to be broken so as to pass freely through a ring of two inches in diameter, the work to progress uniformly to completion up to the 31st March 1885.

Tenders must be accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 1000.

The party whose tender will be accepted, shall be required to sign a deed of Contract duly stamped and registered at his own expence within four weeks from the date of the acceptance of the tender. In case of failure the earnest money to be forfeited without further notice.

No further security will be required beyond the earnest money, which will be retained for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The parties whose tenders shall not be accepted, shall have their earnest monies refunded.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any further information may be had on application.

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(সচিত্র—রহস্য-মূলক নীতিগর্ভ নবন্যাস।)

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Calcutta, the 11th December 1883. } DINNONATH SIRCAR, Publisher.

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LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

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NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

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Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments Rs. As. P.	By 15 payments Rs. As. P.	By 20 payments Rs. As. P.	Age next Birth-day
20	62 2 0	46 8 0	39 0 0	20
25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

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Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if i happen sooner, or on the Anniversary o the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining. Age 60 Rs. As P.	Age 50 Rs. As P.	Age 55 Rs. As. P.	Aige next Birth-day
20	32 2 0	34 14 0	38 14 0	20
25	36 0 0	40 0 0	46 0 0	25
30	42 4 0	48 0 0	57 6 0	35
35	50 0 0	59 2 0	75 4 0	30

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, *No. 108,* BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.